JANUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,523—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th Jan.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb
BL SUTLEJ	4205	600	W. D. Worcester	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd „
ML ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th „
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th „
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5.000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. „
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th april.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich	4,200	650	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Luanch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!

OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c.

Fares extremely low. Baggage space liberal.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agent.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 27th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,796 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 25th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co..
Bombay, 21th January, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Booldana	2,888	On or about 1st March 1889.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1888. Agents.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE S. S. "APOLLO," 3,200 tons, Commander J. Atkin. will leave Bombay for Hull on or about the 29th January. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted on moderate terms.

Saloon and Cabins amidships. Fitted with Electric Light. Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to passage-money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes St., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Rs.	
Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz	12	8
Treacher's MATCH" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn. Regulation Size per doz.	8	8
Treacher's "CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn per doz.	9	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
At Low Prices.
Per Box, Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN.

It is composed of the finest parts of Indian Corn or Maize, is perfectly pure, can be used for every purpose for which Arrowroot is employed.

Per Packet, As. 8.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagn Hook, Large Blade Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leathe Cover, Button Hook, and Screw Driver, durably mounted in finest nickel-silver handles.—Rs. 5-4.

Champagne Knives, with Hook Corkscrew, Large and Small Blade.—Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.
CAMP BEDS.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.
CANTEENS.
COOKING STOVES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
POCKET FILTERS.
WATER BOTTLES.
DRINKING CUPS.
SPIRIT FLASKS.
MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
FIELD-GLASSES.
QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED
HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last Seventeen Years as a Sound, Wholesome, and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8, per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

CLARETS

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11	4	6	4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11	4	6	4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14	0	7	12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	8	10	8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23	0	12	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28	0	15	8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HELMETS! "FOR WEAR ON ALL OCCASIONS."
GENT.'S AND LADIES'.

HELMETS!!

THE IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED BODY.
Perfectly Ventilated, very Light, and a thorough Protection.
From Rs. 10 to 20.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY

CIGARS.
Very superior lot of Trichies to band.
Nobles per box of 100, Re. 1-12; Havannah, Re. 1-12.

CHEROOTS.
Well-flavored, very choice.
"Poona Dumps," Rs. 2-4; "Java Gems," Rs. 3-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

KEMP & CO.'S
PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A MEETING of those interested in the formation of an additional Division at Parel and the adjacent neighbourhood will be held at the Fitzgerald Hotel, opposite Byculla Station on FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th instant, at 9 p.m.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptble present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.
Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THIS now celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the VERY CREAM of SCOTCH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled—perfectly pure, and from its softness and peculiarly fine flavour strongly commends itself to the drinkers of Whisky.

It has met with universal approval.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SCARVES.
SILK SQUARES.

JUST ARRIVED a CHOICE selection of GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES and TIES, the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.

THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.
For Knot, from 12 ans. each.

THE FOUR-IN-HAND.
For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.

THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black Fancy and Self, from Rs. 2-8 each.

THE NEW JOURDAIN.
For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.

WINDSOR SCARVES.
Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.

RICH SILK SQUARES.
Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA,

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT AND PARACHUTE DESCENT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,
By kind permission of
H. E. LORD REAY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
On SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1889,
at 4-30 p.m.,

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, AERONAUT of London, will make one of his graceful Balloon Ascents in his splendid new Balloon "THE EMPRESS OF INDIA," and after attaining an altitude of 2,000 feet, he will leap from the Balloon and DROP FROM THE CLOUDS 100 feet, at the speed of a thunderbolt; after which he will open his Parachute or Umbrella, and land on the earth safely in sight of the spectators.

This is acknowledged to be the most Thrilling and Marvellous scientific exhibition of the present age.

Gates open at 2 p.m.
Prices of Admission.. Re. 1.
Or including Reserved Enclosure Seat Rs. 2 & Rs. 3.
Tickets to be had from, and seats reserved at,
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.; and
Mr. J. B. KARANI, Fort.
Or admission by payment at the gates.
BAND OF THE GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

SPENCER'S BALLOON & PARACHUTE COMPANY,
Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to Sanction of Government of India, the JUNAGAD to VERAVAL SECTION of this Line will be OPENED on 1st February, 1889, for all description of Coaching Traffic. Passenger Train Service between Jetalsar and Veraval will be as under:—

UP.	Mixed. A.M.	Mixed. P.M.	DOWN.	Mixed. P.M.	Mixed. A.M.
Jetalsar Jn...Dep.	7 0	8 35	Veraval......Dep.	2 30	
Junagad.....Ar.	8 6	9 39	Junagad ......Ar.	6 5	
Dep.	8 20		Dep.	6 20	5 16
Veraval ....Ar.	11 55		Jetalsar Jn....Ar.	7 25	6 20

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

Ghadechi, 22nd January, 1889.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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NOTICE is hereby given that DORABJEE HORMASJEE POCHKHANAWALLA, Executor of the last Will of HORMASJEE MANECKJEE POCHKHANAWALLA, has contracted to sell to Mr. HORMASJEE OOKERJEE CASSINATH, the undermentioned property:—All persons having any claim to the same or any portion thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their Office in Albert Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, formerly belonging to Cowasjee Aloo Parsee now in charge of Government with the dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 15 square yards be the same a little more or less, situate [illegible] outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 21, new No. 4799, old Survey No. 5, New Survey No. 3-113, and bounded on the east by the property of Eduljee Nowrojee, on the west by a public passage, on the north partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the said Hormasjee Ookerjee Cassinath, and on the south partly by a passage and partly by the house of Pestonjee Eduljee and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under Ward No. 649, street No. 6.—Dated this 24th day of January 1889.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSHA & KANGA,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following contracts in the Thana District, for the period of One Year from 1st April 1889, to 31st March 1890.

1. Collection of Ferry Tolls.
2. Collection of Road Tolls.
3. Removal of stones other than Kankar (Limestone) from the Talukas of Salsette, Mahim, Bassein and Dahanu.
4. Removal of Kankar (Lime-stone) from the Talukas of Mahim and Salsette (including the land situated between the villages of Vesawa and Oshivri, which the Government have obtained by a decree of the Civil Court against Bahiramjee Jeejeebhoy) for the year from 1st June 1889 to 31st May 1890.
5. Removal of Sand and Clay from creeks and rivers of the Thana and Kolaba Districts except the following:—
   "In Shahapur the Tansa and all its Tributaries."
   "In Wada the Tansa and its Tributaries from the point where it enters the Taluka to the village of Wadni."
   "In Bhiwandi from the Tansa and its Tributaries as far as Chinchavli, and from Ulhas and its Tributaries."
   "No Fee is to be levied on the Sand removed by the Contractors of the Tansa Water Works from the waste land in the Talukas of Salsette, Bhiwandi, Wada and Shahapur."

2. The Tenders should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector of Thana before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time), on the 13th February 1889.
3. A separate Tender must be sent for each Contract.
4. All Tenders must be accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 10 if the amount tendered be below Rs. 1,000; and by one of Rs. 100 if it exceed Rs. 1,000.
5. On failure to make the necessary deposit, or to execute the necessary Security Bond and Agreement within 15 days of acceptance of the Tender, the deposit money shall be forfeited to Government.
6. Should no reasonable sums be offered by the Tenderers the contracts will be sold at once by public auction without cancelling the Tenders.
7. The general conditions of sale can be ascertained in all Mamlatdars' and Mahalkaris' Kacheris in this District, and any further information required by a Tenderer will be supplied on application to the Undersigned.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,
Huzur Deputy Collector.
Thana Collector's office, 23rd January 1889.

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CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

BALLOON ASCENT AT PAREL.—Small Pilot Balloons will be sent off, before Mr. Spencer performs his Great Parachute Feat. Attached to every one of these will be Several Coupons, entitling the Finders to a WATERBURY WATCH, free of charge. Look out for them.

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LETTER RECEIVED, WRITE AGAIN, POONA.

WANTED.—A SALESMAN in Piece-Goods. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "D. K.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with Greys and Whites. Salary Rs. 200. Apply to C. MACDONALD & Co.

BUCHANAN WHISKY as supplied to the House of Commons, Apply to KERR TARRUCK & Co., 38, Elphinstone Circle.

THE "CZARINA," the "Ivory," the "Adelina Patti, the "Editorial," and the "Olga" Paper Shades, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Kaaus, 63, Esplanade Road.

VANILLA STICKS, Rs. 18 per lb.; Rs. 1-8 per oz; Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, As. 10 and 14 per bottle; Violet Powder, &c.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

BILLIARD CHALK, 2 As. per dozen; Tips, 3 As. per dozen; Cues from Rs. 1-8 to 9 each; Wafers, 8 As. a box; Spots, 8 As. per box; Short Rest from Rs. 3 each; Cement Balls, &c., very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

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CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

TO LET.—An Airy BUNGALOW, Comfortable for European Family, Parell, DeLisle Road, opposite to B. B. and C. I. R. Workshop.—Apply to Messrs. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co., Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

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FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, range, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

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FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cossins's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvements and two sets of Rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CURATOR, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 21st instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 4th February 1889.

SALE OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY AT THE VILLAGES, PALGUD AND SIRSADEE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, by order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and assignee of the estate and effects of Kristnajee Bhabajee Joshi and Luxumon *alias* Bapu Bhabajee Joshi, insolvents, the following ancestral property:—

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed insolvents in the ancestral property, situate at the villages, Palgud and Sirsadee in the Talooka Dapolee, zilla Rutnagheri, subject to valid mortgagees if any.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE of Surplus and unserviceable stores, stone ware Pipes and Junctions, C. I. Fountains, street gullies, cast iron, brass, hall sofas, &c.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., C. I. E., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal stores, Pulton Road, (behind the Crawford Markets), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1889, at 2 p.m., the following:—A number of stoneware pipes and junctions, C. I. drinking Fountains, C. I. street gullies, counters for engines, gouges, copper nozzles, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, pumps, balls copper, pickaxes, powras, scrapers, spanners, files, tools, tanks, gratings, locks, leather hoses, measuring chains and tapes, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, shafts, lamps, tins, woods, casks, tubs, scales, weights, boxes, lead, wrought and cast iron, fire bars, iron drums, L. staves, instrument boxes, sets scales, set and T squares, curves, stencil plate, levels, surgical case, copper wire cloth, gauges, hydrometer, gauging rods, rubber valves, galvanized iron sheets, iron chain, teak hall sofas, chairs, punkahs, purdas, cot, waste paper, harness, tools, posts, doors, windows, coal ashes, mill stones, gunny bags, &c., &c.

Also about 50 tons of cast iron scrap (broken pipes, &c.) at the Water Works' Stores, Chinchpogly, which may be sold on the spot, on the 7th February 1889, at 4 p.m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 25, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—

On account of the concerned—
15 boxes Carte Blanche champagne, in quarts sound.
10 ,, ,, ,, in pints ,,
6 ,, Crude Bireyen claret.
6 ,, Kom ten Seet champagne.
3 cases boots and shoes.
6 cases copying books.
1 ,, ,, pencils.
7 ,, Bank post size papers, fine thin.
1 case Chat au de Montford.
10 cases Sauternes A. J. Lantier Bordeaux.
On account and at the risk of Keckabhoy Abdulhusen
1 case copying books.
On account and at the risk of Allybhoy Kadurbhoy.
5 bales blotting papers wt. 50 lbs.

SALE OF AIR GUNS.

To be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder without reserve.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th January at 2 p.m., at the undermentioned Sale Rooms in Medows Street No. 41.

On account and at the risk of Mr. A. Neumann.

A S 9.-1—1 case containing 6 air guns with spare darts, shorts.

Now on view.

Terms cash on or before delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 25, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of P.D. Framjee—
1 double-barrel, pin-fire rifle, in case, with implements.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 Powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, goes in saddle and harness, very quiet.

1 Second-hand strong mail-phaeton in good order.

1 Chesnut Arab horse, very powerful, quiet to ride and drive.

1 Handsome strong second-hand English-built victoria in very good order.

1 handsome, strong, upstanding, iron grey Gulf Arab, nearly 15 hands, would make a good charger, up to weight, believed sound, 5 years old, fine riding horse, broken in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong chesnut Australian gelding 14-2, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Abd ol Rehman Minee & Co.'s Stables, at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the following horses:—

1. Iron grey Arab, good blood, 14-1, 4 years, very strong.
2. Grey Arab, 14-1, 5 years old.
3-4. 2 Very handsome bay Arabs, with 4 white legs, 5 years, goes in harness.
5. A dark chesnut Arab, 14-3, 5 years, a good victoria horse and hack.
6. A chesnut Arab pony, 5 years, 13-1, very handy polo pony.
7-8. A pair of black Arabs, 14 hands, the property of the late Turkish Consul-General.
9-12. Black Arabs, 14-2, broken as a team and go in pairs, the property of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

Owing to Messrs. A. R. Minee & Co.'s Stables being closed, the above horses will be sold to the highest bidder.

The horses are on view.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Apollo Street, on the second floor of their auction rooms, the blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, flower vases, table ornaments, and other sundry goods.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY the 31st inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below Messrs. Wallace and Co., several consignments of fancy goods, such as globe lamps, crockery ware, flower vases, also teak and blackwood, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, cupboards, carpets, almyras, bedsteads, circular, dressing and wash-hand tables, pictures, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, January 25, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m.—

A quantity of Provision, empty casks, &c.

VERY HANDSOME HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the undermentioned first-class horses and carriages, the property of F. STOCKINGER, Esq., Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.

A team of four thorough-bred Hungarian horses, dark greys, 5 years' old, believed to be sound, quiet to drive, single, double or four in hand and to ride with, set of Europe made brass-mounted harness almost new.

A char-a-banc almost new, with removeable waterproof hood.

An English C spring basket Rally cart, hardly used, by Windover of London.

A set of brass mounted single harness almost new.

An English built vis-a-vis Sociable by Windover.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirting
5 ,, ,, dhooties,
5 cases prints,
5 cases handkerchiefs.
2 case orange felt cloth.
7 bales corks.
5 cases tins boiled mutton, 1, 2, and 4 lbs.
5 ,, ,, ,, beef, 1, 2, and 4 lbs.
24 patent woven wire spring mattresses.
12 spring-bed teads, 3, 4½ and 5 feet.
1 mariner's compass.
1 gentleman's saddle.
6 hanging lamps.
13½ doz. lawn-tennis balls.
To close consignment—
8 cases each 2 doz. pints sparkling moselle.
20 ,, ,, 1 ,, quarts ,, hock,
5 ,, ,, 2 ,, pints ,, ,,
7 ,, ,, 1 ,, quarts ,, Brandy.
2 ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, mantilla sherry.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Javer Jugjeewun—
J 2310—1.71-72—2 cases prints.
On account and at the risk of Memon Suriff Sacoor—
1 case pressed velvet.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built-mail phaeton.
1 ,, strong new landau.
1 ,, English-built buggy.
1 handsome nearly new English-built park phaeton by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.
1 strong, second-hand brougham, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

Under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the mill premises, at Tank Bunder, on TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., about 150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS AND OTHER CONSUMERS OF COAL.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at [illegible] and [illegible] Bunders—on account and at the risk of J-i halai [illegible] bhowandas and Co.—

2,200 tons best [illegible] steam coals, Bolshi's West Hartley, just landed ex s.s. Maple Branch, in small lots to suit purchases. Delivery to be taken within one month.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Jumnarayen Sittaram.

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, superior Cutch worked silverware, English iron bedsteads with horsehair spring mattresses, Hink's patent kerosine oil, hanging and table lamps, carpets, pictures, plants, &c., the property of Surg.-Major [illegible] S. BANKS.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAPOO KHOTE STREET OR JAMLEE MOHOLLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 7th February, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Vundrawundas Virzlall and Jumnadas Vundrawundas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Abdoola Hajee, Tar Khatijabai his wife, Esmail Abdoolla and Hajrabai, wife of Jooma Goolam Hoosein and Noor Mahomed Hajee Tar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures, of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23th day of September 1883 and 22nd day of December 1881 the following landed property viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bapoo Khote street, in the registration sub-list let of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under No. 76 by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1005, new No. 8189, old survey No. 1971 and new survey No. 1211, containing by admeasurement 146 and six ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bapoo Khote Street or Jamlee Moholla, on the north by the house of the said Noor Mahomed HajiTar, and on the south by the house of Khutree Aba Jooma.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 25, 1889.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by V. R. [illegible] Re. 1; postage, anna 1.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

THE Right of Collecting ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1889, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1889. For further particulars apply to that Officer.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector and President.
Satara, 10th January, 1889.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ASSETS £16,976,616.
TONTINE POLICIES.
5 Year Dividend Policies.

LIDBETTER AND YOUNG, AGENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 Months commencing from 1st April, 1889, will be held at the Huzur Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March 1889.

1. Ferry-farm in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of Collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba. Collectorate.
3. Right of Removing Pearl Shells from all the Creeks in the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the Undersigned.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Collector, and President District Local Board.
Kolaba.
Camp Mangaon, 10th January, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Tenders for the Supply up to 1,000 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the Maximum percentage of Rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th February, 1889, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the rates per month for each horse.
3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

W. MERRETT,
Officiating Presidency Post-master, Bombay.

CHIKALDA (BERAR)
3,800 ft., above sea level.

NOTICE of PROPERTY FOR SALE, known as KNOWLESWOOD and NETHERWOOD, belonging to the REV. H. W. HADEN. The property consists of TWO SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT BUNGALOWS ROOFED WITH GALVANIZED IRON and ONE THATCHED BUNGALOW, all three FURNISHED together with appropriate, strongly-built, out-offices roofed for the most part with galvanized iron, together with lands covered by the same and adjoining, in extent about 4 acres, of which about 5 acres are planted with bearing coffee, and the whole subject only to a ground-rent of Re. 1 per acre.

Offers for the above property are invited, and should be sent in before 10th February 1889 to

Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON, & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Missouri, U. S. A.

ISSUE of £150,000 Five per cent. Debenture.
Bonds, based on First Mortgages deposited with Trustees in London.

Capital Subscribed	$2,000,000	(upwards of £400,000.)
Capital Paid-up	$1,000,000	(upwards of £200,000.)
Capital Uncalled	$1,000,000	(upwards of £200,000.)

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HARVEY RANKING, Esq. (Messrs. John Ranking and Co.,) 11, St. Helen's-place, E. C.
BANKERS.—The London and County Banking Company, Limited, 21, Lombard-street, E. C., and branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. C. P. Pritchard, Marshall and Nunn, 27, Gracechurch-street, E. C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. J. G. Hyde and Son, 2, Tokenhouse-buildings, E. C., and Stock Exchange.
MANAGER OF THE ENGLISH BRANCH.—S. Nugent Townshend, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S.

AGENTS IN INDIA.
MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
from whom Prospectuses and all information may be obtained.

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CONFECTIONERY of the Finest Quality.
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WM. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

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For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery meeting, 9 p.m.
Band, Gloster Regiment, 5-45 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The Gulianar (s) arrived yesterday from Damaun.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hiate F. Issilamo and Baghdad (s), from Mozambique, &c.; Pachumba (s), K. Coast and Karachi; Cousens (s), Elephant Point; and Methley Hall (s), Havre.

Polo.—There will be a game to-morrow at 4-30: Colours: Capt. Phayre (capt.); Mr. Prevost, Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Lock, and Mr. Phillips.—White: Capt. Capel Cure (capt.); Mr. Barton, Mr. Graham, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Venables.

Dismissed from the Government Service.—Rama Kalu, of Sophala, in the Mahim Taluka of the Thana Collectorate, late a Forest guard, having been convicted under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Burglary at Nacoda Street.—The house of Acberatial Dwarkadass, a dealer in gold embroidery, &c., in Nacoda Street, was broken into on Wednesday night and a bundle of kincob and gold embroidered cloths and lace and some pieces of silk were stolen from the premises. The stolen property is valued at Rs. 480.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—In stating that a meeting will be held this evening in connection with the formation of a new half battery for the new Fort Volunteer Artillery Corps, the hotel was wrongly described as Lippert's Hotel. The meeting will be held in Hawkin's Hotel, Byculla, at nine o'clock, Major Roughton, Commandant of B. V. A. Corps, presiding.

Death from Tetanus.—An inquest was held by Mr. A. F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, yesterday at Sonapore touching the death of Ladee, woman, aged 50 years. Deceased about eleven days ago trod on a nail, which caused a wound on the left foot and which laid her up. Tetanus supervened and she died at 5. p. m. on Wednesday. The verdict was that the death of Ladee was caused by tetanus following a wound on the foot which she had received by treading on a nai.

Band at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening commencing at 5-45, under the conductorship of Herr Barthmann:—

Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel.
Selection	Carmen	Brzet.
Valse	Woodland Whispers	Stanley.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan.
Galop	Tramway	Burginein.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 22nd instant.

Submitted memo. by the Chairman, dated 29th October, forwarding to the Port Officer for report the newspaper account of the death of a boy on board the Besagno in Victoria Dock through the inhalation of mephitic gas while cleaning the bilges.

Submitted report by the Acting Port Officer, dated 10th November. He is of opinion that the air fans used should be fitted with a hose distended with hoops or a spirally twisted wire. that at least three air-pumps of greater power than the one now in use would be required at the Dock. At the same time the Port Officer does not consider it to be the duty of the Trust to provide fans for the use of vessels as all vessels fitted with ballast tanks, &c., should be provided with fans by the owners as part of their equipment. Further that it does not appear to him to be the duty of the Trustees to relieve the master of a vessel of the responsibilities of his position by making any hard and fast rules as to the internal management of his vessel.

Submitted letter from the Coroner of Bombay addressed to Government, dated 5th November, and forwarded to the Trustees for report on 19th November.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that in the opinion of the Trustees it would be well, as suggested in the 4th para of the Coroner's No. 43 of 5th November last, addressed to Government, to request the Health Officer of the Port to formulate such a bye-law as would meet the case, such draft bye-law being, of course, referred to the Trustees for an expression of their views before it is adopted.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table. Memo. from the Acting Engineer, No. 155, dated 19th January, forwarding sections taken in Prince's Dock channel on 21st December 1888, in Victoria Dock channel between 21st and 27th December 1888, and in Prince's Dock between 27th December 1888 and 7th January 1889; stating that the highest level in the Prince's Dock Channel was 59-82, in Victoria Dock Channel 59·82, on T. H. D. on the leading line to Victoria Dock entrance, and in Prince's Dock 62-16 along the wall in B berth and that along frontage wall of Victoria Dock, has been dredged, and at 20 feet of the frontage wall and 300 feet north of Victoria Dock entrance the highest level is 58·25.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 18th Jan. 1889.	For week ending 18th Jan. 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	26	18
,, ,, out of ,,	28	23
,, ,, transported	11	15
,, ,, attended to	2	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	8	9
,, left	10	9
,, remaining in Dock	9	16

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	7
left	7
remaining in Dock	6

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- Jan. 26.—Mr. Spencer's Balloon Ascent, Government House, Parel.
  - Distribution of prizes and Christmas tree B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Parell.
- 28.—Yacht Club Dance.
- 30.—Lecture on Education by Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 5-30 p.m.
  - Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting.
- Feb. 2.—First Criminal Sessions.
  - Bombay Hunt Sky Races.
- 5.—Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
  - Free Church Mission Bazar.
- 6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
  - Free Church Mission Bazar.
- 8.—Sending in day, Bombay Art Exhibition.
- 9.—Mrs. Norville's Co., Gaiety Theatre.
  - Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Scottish Orphange, Mahim.
- 11.—Yacht Club Dance.
  - Yacht Club Regatta.
- 12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
  - Yacht Club Regatta.
  - Performance of Massed Bands, Esplanade.
- 14.—Bazar at the Town Hall in aid of Wesleyan Fund for Military and Naval Church.
- 15.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall.
  - Yacht Club, annual meeting.
- 16.—Wesleyan Bazar Town Hall.
  - Volunteer Artillery Gun Competition, Town Hall compound.
- 18.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
  - Opening of Bombay Art Exhibition.
- 20.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
- 21.—Conversazione of Bombay Art Society.
- 22.—Byculla Club Ball.
  - Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
- 23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
- 24.—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic meeting.
- 25.—Yacht Club Dance.
  - Parsee Gymkhana Atletic meeting.
- 26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
- 27.—Byculla Club half-yearly general meeting.
- Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
  - Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
- 4.—Yacht Club Dance.
- 5.—Bombay Races.
- 7.—Bombay Races.
- 9.—Bombay Races.
- 16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
- 18.—Yacht Club Dance.
  - Annual Military Tournament.
- April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.

MANSLAUGHTER BY A SOLDIER

The case of William Reilly, a colour-sergeant in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was charged with the murder of his wife, was concluded on Monday afternoon at Allahabad.

The evidence given on monday morning showed that the accused, on his return from Burma, where he had been for two years, discovered his wife's infidelty. He ordered her to leave his house, but she refused to do so, and added that she would rather live with a man named Burke than with her husband. This so increased Reilly that he struck her with a bottle and, seizing her by the throat so severely treated her that she died.

The statement of the prisoner made in the lower court was read over. In it, in answer to the question "Did you strangle your wife?" he replied; "I can't tell what I did." The accused was asked whether he had any further statement to make, and replied that he had. He said he left his wife and family at Kampti on September 18th, 1886, and went with the regiment to Burma. During the whole time he was away he sent money to his wife and wrote regularly. Every mail, until he left Burma, brought letters from her written in the most affectionate terms. He arrived at Shajahanpur on December 6th and the families from the Depot on the 10th. He met his wife and children at the station and sent them to the barracks. He was acting Quartermaster Sergeant of the half battation: his duties prevented him from going home except for dinner and tea. On neither of the occasions did he notice anything wrong. On going home about 8-30 in the evening his wife had gone to bed and said she was ill, and he slept in the sitting room. The next day he was away from home except at meal hours, and when he went home in the evening he noticed her conditions, and taxed her with misconduct and she admitted that it was true. He left the house and went to the store-room, but could not sleep. Between three and four o'clock in the morning he determined to send her away as he could not bear to think of her contaminating the children, and he intended to divorce her. He went to his quarters and found a lamp burning on the table, and he could see into the children's room where his wife was lying on the bed dressed. On hearing him enter she came into the room, and he told her she would have to go away at once, as he would not have her in the house with the children. He told her she could stay in the married quarters and he would see everything was provided for her until a separation was effected. She said she would not go away, and but for the children she would not have come back at all. She would rather, she said, live with Burke than with him. On hearing this he lost all control of himself, and took a bottle containing seeds and struck her a blow on the head, and then took hold of her by the neck, grasping her tightly, and shook her violently. She said: "Spare my life," and sank on the floor. The whole thing did not last over a minute. He went into the children's room and bid them good-bye and thought he would commit suicide. He went to Colour-Sergeant Connors and told him he was "afraid he had done for his missus," as he thought the blow of the bottle might have killed her. He never had any notion of taking her life. He went to the guard-room because he knew he should be arrested after what happened. They had been married nearly 12 years and always lived on the best of terms. He had been over 20 years in the Army and for 17 years had been a non-commissioned officer.

By the Judge: He heard what Mr. Boyle had said. He could not deny that he said it, but he had no recollection of it. He was very much excited at the time.

Mr. Hill briefly summoned up the case to the jury, and said there was no doubt the accused was labouring understrong provocation on the night of the occurance. If his story was to be accepted it was under provocation of a very serious kind that he struck down his wife. It would be for the jury to consider whether the prisoner actually did an act of violence to his wife, and whether he did that act under the circumstances described.

Mr. Alston, in a long address for the defence, said that there were circumstances in the case which made the task of the jury not only not an enviable one, but a very painful one indeed. He then urged the jury to receive the evidence of Dr. Drury with great caution, and pointed out the many signs of epilepsy which were observed in the deceased. It was always within the province of a jury to recommend as strongly as it thought fit a prisoner to the mercy of the Court, and if there ever was a case which called for such a recommendation—in the event of their finding the prisoner guilty it was certainly that case.

His lordship summed up, confining himself chiefly to the legal distinctions between murder and homicide not amounting to murder.

The jury, after very briefly deliberating, found the prisoner guilty of homicide not amounting to murder, and very strongly recommended him to mercy on account of the great provocation he received.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said:—"William Reilly, I cannot help, although I am a Judge sitting here, having very great sympathy with you in the position in which you stand. I do not think, ever since I have had to discharge the duties I have now to, anything ever gave me greater pain than to pass sentence upon you, because you have been a good soldier, you have done your duty to your Queen and country, and until this dreadful calamity came into your home, you were proud of your home and devoted to your wife and children. Although I wish to say nothing that is ill of the dead, there is no doubt your wife is responsible for the position in which you now stand. It has been a source of the gravest difficulty and concern to me since I knew I was to try this case to know what sentence I should pass in the event of your being convicted. Here are your twenty years of good service gone, through this violent and very cruel act, and you yourself know it as well as I do. Society cannot tolerate that people should take the law into their own hands as you did, and there must be punishment for the act; but at the same time, in awarding the punishment, one must look at the provocation under which the act was done: and certainly in this case I shall carry the recomendation of the jury into effect. I do say—and I say it in the hope that those who have the influence in such matters may take notice of it—I do trust that your conviction for this offence may not result in your losing your pension. The sentence upon you is that you be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Alleged Case of Trance at Lahore.—A Goanese recently come from Sibi, and who is said to be on his way to Bombay, was found lying in a drain near the Mayo Hospital on Friday last in a state of unconsciousness. He was picked up by the Police and brought to the Kotwali at Anarkalli. On searching his pockets, a currency note of the value of Rs. 100, together with some money, was found on his person. He is believed to have been lying in the drain for over twenty-four hours in a trance. His clothes were completely drenched with water.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

The Winter Rains.—There were large haloes round the moon on the nights of the 7th and 9th, and on the afternoon of the 10th the winter rains set in, in earnest. There have been four days of rain and snow, with a good deal of thunder. In the heaviest fall the snow came down to about 4,500 feet lower than previously. Cattle plague has again broken out, and has carried off many head of cattle at Manikeran and in the Chung *kothi* of Rupi. It has also shown itself in the Koies Maharaja and Kokan *kothis* of Kulu proper. In North Mundi, too, many head of cattle have died, not from cattle-plague, but from a totally different disease, which would seem to be an enlargement of the spleen.—*Ibid.*

Serious Railway Accident at Rawalpindi.—A disastrous collision between a passenger and a ballast train took place at 2 a.m. on the 14th instant at Kolerkot, a station on the Sind-Sagur Section of the North-Western Railway, resulting in the death of a first-class passenger. Five third-class passengers, together with the guard, have been seriously injured. While the engine has been slightly damaged, one first-class carriage has been completely smashed. Two third-class carriages have also been damaged. The driver of the passenger train, as well as the station-master, has been handed over to the police to take their trial.—*Ibid.*

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government. Gazette*, January 24.)

Military Department.

The following temporary appointment is made:—Col W T Budgen, Dist Staff Officer, R A, to officiate on the Dist Staff, with the local and temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl, during the absence on leave of Bgdr-Genl C T Heathcote, CB, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut-Col W F Hume, 28th Bo Infy, three months, private affairs.

Bo Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointments are made:—To be Second Lieuts—H R Hope Wilkinson, Gent., from 14th Jan 1889; and J Kenny, Gent, from 15th Jan 1889.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 25th Dec. 1888:—4th Bombay Cavy—Kote Dafedar Amirud-din Khan to be Jamadar vice Abdur Rahman, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 8th Jan 1889, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Surgn-Major H J W Barrow, and Surgn J McD Stewart.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn-Major J W Clarkson, I M S., and Lieuts W O M Mosse, and C M Ducat, Staff Corps.

Col F P Forteath, Bo Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India under the provisions of G O No 255 of 1882.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 18th Jan 1889:—Col P H Greig, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, Comdg R A, Mhow Dist, to be Assist Adjt Genl, R A, vice Col G W Borradaile, C B, R A, whose tenure of the appointment expired on the 17th inst.

Ordnance Department.

Lieut M S C Campbell, R A, offg Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 24th Nov 1888 vice Capt W D B Fenton, R A, promoted.

Lieut E S Brooke, R A, offg Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 3rd Dec 1888 vice Lieut C G Oldfield, R A, promoted.

Lieut H de T Phillips, R A, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 30th Decr 1888 vice Brooke, confirmed.

The following extract from General Order by the Govt of India No. 41, dated 18th Jan 1889, is republished:—

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Bombay Staff Corps.—Second Lieut F C W Ware, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

The following promotions are made, subject to H Majesty's approval:—To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut-Col C D Pasmore Payne, Bo Staff Corps, 12th Jan 1889.

Rewards.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions of Warrant and Non-commissioned officers, under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars, 1884, for services with the Burma Expeditionary Force.

Commissariat Department.

Condrs A Sincock and J Keane (Bombay) to be Depy Assist Commissary.

Sergt and Actg Sub-Condr F Kalkaven (Bombay) to be Condr.

Sergt C S Wallis (Bombay) to be Sub-Condr.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev E S Hall, M A, Chaplain of Colaba, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his Lordship's tour of Visitation.

The Rev A W Baynham, M A, to officiate, temporarily, as Chaplain of Colaba.

The services of the Rev J Moulson, B A, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Col A M Phillips and Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskerji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant, Kathiawar, on the 13th Dec. 1888.

Capt G E Hyde Cates is appointed, on being relieved by Lieut-Col F H Jackson, to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, until further orders.

Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskerji and Col H L Nutt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant, Kathiawar, on the 22nd Dec. 1888.

Judicial Department.

Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya, Second Class Subordinate Judge, has been allowed a further extension of leave without pay for one year from 3rd Jan 1889.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr M P Khareghat, acting Assist Judge of Thana, with the appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—

Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit from Dahanu to Nevasa at his own request.

Rao Saheb Govind Vasudev Kanitkar from Nevasa to Dahanu.

Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Govind Vasudev Kanitkar, on his transfer to Dahanu, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the power of a Judge of a court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr C W Richardson, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Nasik, is invested with the additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the talukas of Parasgad, Sampgaon and Khanapur in the district of Belgaum are constituted a subdivision of that district, and under Section 13 of the same Code, Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, Magistrate of the first class, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of that subdivision.

Mr Vithal Lakshmikant has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karwar in the Kanara Dist during the absence of Mr Narsingrao Roalaya on sick leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W H Crowe received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan on the 9th inst.

Mr. W H Crowe delivered over charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 8th instant.

Rao Saheb Damodar Keoheshwar Dhodapkar resumed charged of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur on the 3rd inst.

A'zam Vishnu Ganesh Keralkar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Chopda in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Mr. Byramji Padamji is, under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, appointed to be a Special Magistrate and is invested, within the limits of the Cantonment of Poona and Kirkee, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class and with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Under the provisions of Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai, acting Huzur Depy Collr and Magistrate, first class, Broach, is appointed, in the place of Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Modi, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Surat in the preparation and making out of the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors or assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Broach and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Educational Department.

With reference to Government Notification No. 2318A, dated the 22nd Dec 1888, it is hereby notified that Messrs N V Bapat and B A Gupte respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Curator, Govt Central Book Depot, on the 3rd inst.

Revenue Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ganesh Sakharam Hinge to act as Sub-Assist Conser of Forests during the absence of Mr. Ganesh Krishna Shahane, or still further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr K R Bomanji, C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Surat; and Mr B Robertson, C S., to do duty as Assist Collector, Kaira.

Mr A G Hudson, Assist Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, is promoted from the second to the first grade of Assist Supt, with effect from 1st Jan 1889.

Mr W A East, C S, has been allowed by H M.'s Secy of State for India to return to duty.

General Department.

Mr W Lee-Warner, C S, Secy to Govt, Political Secret, Judicial and Educational Depts, is allowed furlough for one year and ten days commencing from the 15th March next.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Monteath, C S, to act as Secy to Govt in charge of the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational and Legislative Depts during the absence of Mr W Lee-Warner, C S, on furlough or until further orders.

Financial Department.

Mr S A Whittle, acting Head Accountt, Hyderabad, was in charge of the current duties of the Hyderabad Treasury in addition to his own, from 13th Nov. to 4th Dec 1888, both days inclusive.

Public Works Department.

Major W I Lebreton, B S C, Examiner, second class, is promoted to Examiner, first class, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 14th Nov 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

By H M's High Court of Judicature.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Yashvant Nagesh Ranade, LLB, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund, LLB, and Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, LLB, Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Dharwar Dist.

By the Commissioners.

Central Division.

Azam Govind Bahirao Joshi, Head Karkun of taluka Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of taluka Akola in the same district from the 27th Oct to the 24th Decr 1888, both days inclusive.

Messrs. G W Vidal and W A East respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector, Magistrate, and Political Agent, Poona, on the 15th inst.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Sadashiv to be sub pro tem. Fourth grade Head Accountant in the Account Branch of the Collector's office at Sholapur, with effect from the 14th Dec last.

A'zam Anant Raghunath Modak is appointed from the 8th Dec last, inclusive, to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Man in the Satara Dist during the absence on special duty of Rao Saheb Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Chimnaji Wad, Mamlatdar of taluka Junnar in the Poona District, on being relieved from special duty, should re-join his appointment at Junnar.

Rao Saheb Yeshwant Ballal Tambe, temporarily appointed to Junnar during Mr. Wad's absence on special duty, should re-join his substantive post as Mamlatdar of Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist.

Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Godbole, temporarily posted to Kopargaon during Mr. Tambe's absence, should re-join his appointment as Mamlatdar of taluka Akola in the Ahmednagar Dist.

Southern Division.

Mr. Raghavendra Bhimrao Desai, Head Clerk to the Coll of Dharwar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bagalkot in the Bijapur Dist during the absence of the permanent incumbent Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar, B.A., on privilege leave for three months commencing from the 4th inst.

Roa Saheb Gururao Ramchandra Mokassi, Mamlatdar of Indi in the Bijapur Dist, having been granted a further extension of fifteen days' privilege leave, the acting appointment, published in this office Notification, dated 25th ultimo at page 6 of the *Bombay Govt Gazette*, dated 3rd inst, is to continue in force until Mr Mokassi's return to duty.

By the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

The following arrangements are made in pursuance of the orders conveyed in Govt Resolution No 8408, dated the 15th Dec 1888:—

Mr H Bulkley, Dist Inspr, Thana, on Rs 250, acting as Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, to be Head Gauger, Bombay Custom House, vice Mr P Scott, continuing to act as Assist Collr of Salt Revenue.

Mr Bomanji Framji Palkhivalla, Second Gauger, Bombay Custom House, on Rs 300, and doing duty as Head Gauger, to act as Head Gauger on Rs 350 during the absence of Mr H Bulkley, or till further orders.

Mr Gulam Mustapha, Inspr, Northern Frontier, in the Rs 400 grade, drawing Rs 300 and doing duty as Abkari Inspr, Surat, to act as Second Gauger, Bombay Custom House, during the deputation of Mr Bomanji or till further orders, and to join at once.

Mr Ardagh, Assist Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, on Rs 150-275, drawing Rs 250 and doing duty as Dist Abkari Inspector, Thana, to be Dist Abkari Inspector, Thana, on Rs 250, vice Mr H Bulkley.

Mr P Scott, Head Gauger, Bombay Custom House, on Rs 350, doing duty as Assist Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, to be Assist Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, on Rs 275. This appointment is made at Mr Scott's request.

Mr E Close, Dist Abkari Inspr, Surat, on Rs 250, doing duty as Inspector, Northern Frontier, on the same pay, to act as Inspr, Northern Frontier, during the deputation of Mr Gulam Mustapha, or till further orders, and to draw acting allowance on Rs 300.

Mr R J Sharman, Third Gauger, Bombay Custom House, on Rs. 250, doing duty as Second Gauger, to act as A'bkari Inpr, Surat, on the same pay, during the deputation of Mr Close, or till further orders, and to join the appointment on being relieved by Mr Gulam Mustapha.

Mr A Walker, Fourth Gauger, Bombay Custom House, on Rs 200, doing duty as Divisional Inspr, Bombay, to act as Third Gauger, Bombay Custom House, on Rs 250, during the deputation of Mr. Sharman or till further orders, and to join the appointment on being relieved by Mr Maidment.

Mr C McDonald, Dist Inspr, Poona, on Rs 170, acting in the Rs 200 grade, and doing duty as Third Gauger, Bombay Custom House, to act as Fourth Gauger on Rs 200.

Mr W R Maidment, Dist Inspr, Kolaba, on Rs 200, doing duty as Distillery Inspr, Poona, to do duty as Divisional Inspr, Bombay, and to join the appointment when relieved by Mr Gordon.

In modification of this office No 6812 of the 9th Nov last Mr E Gordon, Preventive Inspr, Salt Dept, Bhayndar, is appointed to be Distillery Inspr, Poona, on Rs 150, and should join that appointment on being relieved by Mr Sinclair.

Mr T S Kyte, Distillery Inspr, Broach, on Rs 125, doing duty as Fifth Gauger, Bombay Custom House, to join his appointment on the arrival of Mr A Walker.

From the date of this order so much of this office Nos, 3073 and 7062 of the 24th April and 24th Nov, last, respectively, as relates to the acting promotions given to Messrs Maidment and McDonald in connection with Mr Bulkley's deputation as Actg Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, is cancelled.

Mr W S Threlfall, Abkari Inspector in the Rs 125 grade, and doing duty as Divisional Inspr, Bombay, has been allowed sick leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Novr 1888, and the following arrangements have been made during his absence:—Mr Wamon Ramchandra, Distillery Inspr on Rs 100, to act in the Rs 125 grade; Mr E Toole, Gauger, Dadar Distillery, on Rs 70, to act in the Rs 100 grade, and to do duty as Divisional Inspr, Bombay; and Mr Abdul Alimkhan to act as Gauger, Dadar Distillery, on Rs 17-8-0 per mensem.

Mr Gopal Govind Ranade, Sub-Inspr, Satara, was appointed to act as Distillery Inspr, Satara, during the absence of Mr Keess on privilege leave notified in this office No 7215, dated 1st Dec 1888.

By the Sanitary Commissioner.

Narayan Sakharam, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, was granted sick leave from 26th May to 6th Nov 1888 inclusive, and the following arrangements were made during his absence:—Narayan Daji, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed Actg third grade Vaccinator from 12th July 1888, and Sheoram Sadasheo, Actg Candidate Vaccinator, from 26th Sept to 6th Nov 1888 inclusive.

Burku Tulsiram continued to act as third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thana Zilla, from 13th Sept to 23rd Oct 1888 inclusive, vice Govind Raoji on sick leave.

With reference to this Office Notifications No 273, dated 21st Nov and No 303 dated 18th Dec 1888, Krishnaji Bhattu was appointed third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kolaba Zilla, on the 8th and transferred to Nasik Zilla on the 10th October 1888.

Dhondo Ramchandra, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thana Zilla, with effect from 4th Oct 1888, vice Vittu Sabaji transferred.

Sadashiva Sakharam, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, was appointed as sub pro tem, second grade Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, from 2nd to 25th Nov 1888 inclusive, during the absence of Wamon Govind on privilege leave.

Mahomed Yakub Jobbia, Public Vaccinator, Karachi Town, was granted privilege leave from 16th Nov to 15th Dec 1888 inclusive, and Shah Mahomed Baig Mahomed was appointed to act for him.

Chaganlal Amratlal, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 2nd Nov to 17th Dec 1888 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Pranshankar Tribhovandas acted for him from the 13th Nov 1888.

Raghunath Bapuji, Municipal Vaccinator, Kalyan Town, was granted privilege leave from 7th to 21st Dec 1888 and Vishnu Balwant, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Sadashiva Sakharam, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 26th Nov to 15th Dec 1888 inclusive, and Damodhar Rangnath, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Nur Mahomed Imambux, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, was granted sick leave from 18th Dec 1888 to 17th Jany 1889 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Menghraj was appointed to act for him.

Mr Lokhumal Khanchand, third class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Shikarpur Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 14th to 28th Dec 1888 inclusive.

Shankar Vinayak, Municipal Vaccinator of Yeola Town, Nasik Zilla, was granted sick leave from 2nd Dec 1888 to 3rd Jan 1889 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Narayan Keshav Dange was appointed to act for him from 7th Dec 1888 to 2nd Jan 1889 inclusive.

Kashinath Daji Sikhare, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed sub pro tem third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandesh Collectorate, with effect from 8th Dec 1888, vice Baburao Wamon, dismissed.

Gianchand Udhavdas, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 28th Aug to 28th Sept 1888 inclusive. He was under suspension from 29th Sept to 6th Nov 1888 and on leave without pay from 7th Nov to 5th Dec 1888.

Balkrishna Narayan, Candidate Vaccinator, Ahmednagar Zilla, was appointed sub pro tem third grade Local Fund Vaccinator in that zilla from 25th Oct to 5th Dec 1888 inclusive, vice Balaji Krishnaji resigned.

Balwant Krishna, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, delivered over charge at Ratnagiri on 6th Dec 1888, and joined his duty at Purner in Ahmednagar Zilla on the 13th Dec 1888.

By District Magistrates.

Mr Hanamant Pandurang Kotnis, Agent to the Chief of Mudhol and Special Third Class Magistrate within the limits of the village of Kumta in the Koregaon Taluka, is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882.

Mr Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar, Special Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, is invested with additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure as a temporary measure.

By the Surgn-Genl, H M's Forces in Bombay.

The following transfers are ordered:—Apothecaries—J McIntyre, from Civil Medical Dept (temporary), to Genl duty, Bombay Dist; and J E Rozario, from Station Hospital, Satara, to Genl duty, Poona Dist.

Hospital Assistants—Lingoo Ashena, (Senior), from Burma to Genl duty, Bombay Dist; Shaik Noor Mahomed, (first grade), from leave (Burma), to Genl duty, Poona Dist; Shaik Abdul Rahiman, (first grade), from sick leave, to Genl duty, Poona Dist; Ramchandra Narayan, (third grade), from Burma, to Genl duty, Poona Dist; and Krishna Hurry, (Sub), from Genl duty, Bombay Dist, to Rangoon.

The undermentioned are granted leave:—Sub-Assist Apothy A Paes, thirty days' privilege from 15th inst; Hospital Assist Krishnarao Janu, extension on medical certificate to appear before invaliding board; Hospital Assist Ramchandra Narayan, sixty days, on full pay from 19th inst; Hospital Assist Hamidoolah Azimtoolah, sixty days, on full pay from date of departure; Hospital Assist Pandurang Narayan, forty-five days' extension (general leave); Hospital Assist Gungaji Revaji, three months' extension on medical certificate; Hospital Assist Shunkar Vittoba, one month's extension on medical certificate; and Sub-Hospital Assist Gowree Shunker, twenty days, on full pay from 2nd inst.

By Collectors.

The following appointments are made:—A'zam Krishnaji Tirko to be Mahalkari of Nargund; A'zam Bapuji Vinayak Khare to be Mahalkari of Mugud; and A'zam Narasinh Ramchandra Shevade to act as Mahalkari of Mugud during the absence of A'zam B V Khare, or till further orders.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Schooner Gulianar, 90 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun, 22rd January, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamship Methley Hall, 2,182 tons, Commander A Buck, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

The steamship Cousens Arbib, 1,646 tons, Commander H. Taarvig, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point with ballast.

The ship Queen of England, 542 tons, Commander E G Spencer, will sail to-day for Singapore and Bangkok, with a general cargo.

The steamship Maharajah, 1,046 tons, Commander A S Young, will sail to-day for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamship Pachumba, 544 tons, Commander J B Pearson, sailed yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Karrachee, with a general cargo and Major W Jones and 200 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamship Baghdad, 809 tons, Commander T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday for Mozambique, &c, via Aden with a general cargo and Conductor Holmes, wife and two children and 50 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—January 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, City of London	2097	Black	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Indrani	2337	F. L. Burkill	C	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Khalif	1475	G. S. Nash	D	K. Nixon & Co.
,, C. Monroe	1136	H. L. Wilson	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Apollo	2066	Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Carrie	1103	A. Mansen	H J	C. Edulji.
,, Cuba	1372	Agnew	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, L. Hall	1573	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Newcomen	1352	Hansen	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Moscow	1038	Baracly	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Indra	2333	J. E. McGill	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, B. Head	1606	J. Hughes	Q	John M. Heyn.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Amana	2048	Kelgour	1	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Singapore	2932	G. Parodi	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Peshawar	2136	L. H. Moule	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Khiva	1452	E. Creme	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, M. Hall	2182	A. Buck	6	E. Bates & Co.
,, Stura	1411	Caboara	7	F. Bozzoni.
,, Kt. Errant	2364	Mathews	9	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Red Jacket	1499	Care	16	C. Edulji.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Gulianar (s)	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Hiato F. Issilamo.	Nacoda	Mozambique, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	K. Coast & Karachi.
	Cousens Arbib (s).	Tarvig	Elephant Point.
	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Mozambique, &c.
	Methley Hall (s)	Buck	Havre.

The following vessells obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Ship Queen of England, Spencer, for Singapore and Bankok.

Steamer Maharaja, Young, for Coast ports and Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
20	Lalpoora s	Livingstone	Bombay, Jan 10.
	Culna s	Wood	Calcutta, Jan 5.
	Sierra Cordova	McLure	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

January 20.—Steamers Asia and Nubia. Barque John Davie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
21	Clan Buchanan s	Liverpool.
	Goalpara s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.		
21	Khandalla s	Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 25, 1889.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows:—No. 2764 Vol. C. F. Xavier, and No. 2765, Vol. J. P. Lewis, to "E." Company, and No. 2766 Vol L. F. B. D'Sa, to "F." Company.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—January 25.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

For Judgment.

607—Tyabji and D. Emnabai and others vs Hajeerabai Chalk W. and S.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

599—Hore C and B Makoondas alias Oogurnam vs Shamrandas Lathkandas alias Dhirajram and another. Thakordas, D and C Part heard.

602—Jefferson, B D and K Ahmedbhai Habibbhai vs Cassumbhai Ahmedbhai and another. Ardeshir, H and D and Thackordass D and C.

611—Macfarlane, E and H Moreshwar Bapooji Hegsehte and others vs Gungavishnu Shrikissondass. Khunderao M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

190-88—Jefferson B. D. and K. Ananta Balcrustna vs. Lukhumsey Den-Payne G. and S.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Indian Flour Mill and Manufacturing Co. Little S. F. and N. Jefferson B. D. and K. for Mulji Hunsraj, Petitioner

Long Causes.

316-87—Postonji and R. Hormusji Cursetji Dubash and others vs. Bachoobai and others J. C. C., L. S. F. and N., P. G.R., M. D. and J.

484-88—Payne G. and S. Haji Shree Mahomed Haji Amanoola vs. The B. B. and C. I Railway Co. Winter B. and B.

469-88—Balkrishna and Lalji Meghji vs. Kirson Kessowji and others vs. Craigie L and O.

481-88—D. B. Chitnis T. Mendes vs. P. Miranda Chalk W. and S.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For Judgment.

375-86—Bomonji and H. Jeejeebhai Mancherjee Mearwanjee Jeejeebhai and others and Byramjee Jeejeebhai and others vs. Little S. I. N., C. L. and O. and P. and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

468-88—Khunderao M—Neera, woman, vs. Kesserbai woman—Hore, C and B.

328-88—M H Khan—Deochund Gunnajee and another vs Ishripursad Mathooraparsad—Thakurdas, D and C.

406-87—Venayekrao H—Moti Prema vs Bodul Dosaji—E Wilkin.

487-87—E. Wilkin—Bodul Dosajee vs Bhana Heera and others—in person and Venayekrao H.

26-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Chubildas Lullcobhai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford and B.

297-88—Ardesir H. and D. Gulamhoosen bin Ahmed Meya vs. Kazi Ahmed Dada Meya and vs. Mulji B. B.

306-88—Mulji B. B. Kazi Ahmed Meya bin Kazi Dada Meya and others vs, Gulam Hoosen Ahmed Meya, Ardesir H and D.

408-88—Tyabji and D—Joshi Hunsraj Jewraj vs. Luxmibai and another—Little, S, F and N.

372-87—Bomonji and H.—Narayen Hiraji vs. M J Quinny—Tyabji and D.

WILL THE JEWS GO BACK TO JERUSALEM?

In a recent number of the Paris *Figaro* there is an interesting article entitled "Palestine for the Jews," in which the opinion of a number of eminent French men of letters who have written on the subject has been collected. The first to be interviewed was M. Renan, of whose answer a literal translation is given below.

M. RENAN.

I remember how, on my first journey to Jerusalem, people talked of the creation of an independent and neutral Palestine, placed under the protection of great Powers and serving as a kingdom for the Israelites. Some thought that my mission was this political aim. Sir Oliphant (*sic!*) a mystic Protestant, was one of our party: he was continually quoting texts from the Bible, prophesying the conversion of the Israelites to another religion: his own, as you may imagine. Another travelling companion, himself a Jew, on being consulted on the question, replied without hesitation that he preferred Brussels to Jerusalem.

I have never considered the plan to be realizable. Among other obstacles Turkey, the Catholics, and especially the Orthodox Catholics, who keep up the sacred fire in Palestine, would have to be removed. Was not the Crimean War brought about by the question of the sacred places? Personally, I see no objection why these latter should not be transported; but what should be done with the populations at present inhabiting Palestine, and what will the pilgrims say who go to Bethlehem and to the Mount of Olives?

Again, a nation cannot be transplanted, and it would besides be an injustice to attempt it. Localizations are possible; the re-constitution of a kingdom is chimerical. An army and a king would be required, and probably a Constitution. But above all there is this fact to be considered; the Semite element has assimilated too much of the habits and customs of the nations among which it has made its home, to be able to live a different life. The Israelites would never be able to do without the exchange of Paris, London, and Vienna, and home-sickness would soon disperse them again. The idea might at first appear as if would be successful, but exeperince would, before long, show that it could not be "carried" out.

The solution: I am convinced that the solution of of the Jewish question must not be looked for at Jerusalem. It is to be hoped that other countries will, without hesitation, adopt the Israelites and accord to them the same rights on the sole condition that they will not refer to their own laws (Thora or Talmud) in order to be exempted from the observation of the laws of their adopted country.

M. Alexandre Dumas.

M. A. Dumas referred the *Figaro* to his preface to "La Femme de Claude," in which he has expressed his views on the Jewish question. He says, referring to a scene in the comedy:—

It is quite natural that as Claude worked for the reconstitution of his dismembered country, so Daniel (who is a Jew) should have thought of finding again his lost country, reestablish the broken traditions, rebuild his temple, and reunite in one group, in one nation, his brothers who are scattered over the globe.

May he succeed, and may his co-religionists soon be able to do without our hospitality, and we to do without their money which they lend us so generously in exchange, for the French nation is there much beloved brother, like Joseph was. Add this petition to your prayers, sir, and may the God of the Christians hear you, but I am afraid that the God of the Jews was not quite fair when he promised to his children the kingdom of the earth, and I begin to believe that the latter will soon leave nothing to us but heaven, about which they do not trouble themselves very much.

Where, for instance, is Daniel's common sense when he wants to reconstitute a local, definite, limited, fixed country for the persecuted conquerors who are at this moment about to buy up the world?

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·949
Temperature of the Air	75·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	64·7
Relative humidity of Air	·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (8 a.m. next day)	81·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	70·7
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, ENE, E, NW, NNW, N, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	224

* From midnight to midnight.

NOTICE.

THE Public intending to see MR. SPENCER'S GRAND BALLOON ASCENT in the grounds of Government House, Parel, on SATURDAY next, are informed that all CARRIAGES will put down and take up near the WEST GATE of GOVERNMENT HOUSE on the road leading from Parel Station to Government House at a point known as "CHAMAR BAG" and will be parked along the Dadur Road. The North and South or Bombay and Bholwada Gates will be open to foot passengers only.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay 24th Jan. 1889.

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FOR
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.

THE rather excited feeling with regard to Money which we noticed last week has cooled down somewhat meantime; but any amelioration in the position generally must be rather prospective than actual with the Presidency Bank's rate put up to eleven per cent. this afternoon. A good demand from exporters and local consumers led to a considerable daily business in Cotton until to-day, when the less encouraging news from the ruling markets damped the ardour of buyers. Beyond a spasmodic demand for Wheat and Seeds at the beginning of the week, and which was soon satisfied, little has been doing in these articles of export. A good demand from remitters, together with a scarcity of Private Paper, and latterly the fall in Silver on the other side, have weakened Exchange during the last six days, and, though there has been a steadier feeling to-day, and some slight improvement in rates, our closing quotations are 5-32d. below last Thursday's for demand Bank Bills and 3-16d. for 3 months' Credits. Government Paper has tended upward on the whole, and we quote an advance of 3-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights have been firm at somewhat enhanced quotations; and though the demands of holders of room have, at times, restricted business, there has been an increase of activity in this market. Imports have been very quiet, restricted as to ready business by the continued scarcity of money and discouraged in the Indent branch by the difficulty of attaining the prices asked on the other side.

MONEY continues tight with the Banks generally, and in the Bazaar 14 to 15 per cent is still being paid for accommodation. The weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay issued at the beginning of the week showed a small increase in the Cash Balance of 1¼ lakhs, which, however, would have been much more but for Government withdrawals; for in the trade demand there had been a net falling-off of over 12 lakhs. The course of money meantime, however, has apparently necessitated another turn of the screw, and this afternoon the directors have further advanced their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at eleven per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened with a quieter feeling on last mail-day, and business continued on a limited scale. Banks were not giving forward quotations for their Paper; and rates for Credits were quite uncertain owing to the small amount of Bills offering. For ready delivery the market closed quiet at a decline of 1-32d. on the morning's rates both for Bank and Mercantile Bills. On Saturday the market was weak and rates were 1-16d. lower all round than on Friday's closing quotations. There was a good demand from the Bazaar for remittance, in presence of which, and of the slowness with which Credits were coming out, rates receded. No forward drawing rates were quoted; but for Credits 1s. 4 11-16d. was named for March, and 1s. 4⅜d. for April delivery. The fresh week opened with a quiet feeling, and Saturday's closing rates quoted for ready Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 3 months' sight Credits 1-32d. lower, and some business was done for the mail at the reduced rate. The market afterwards became steady for ready business, but a little easier for forward delivery, say 1s. 4⅝d. for Credits for the first half of February and 1s. 4 23-32d for the second On Tuesday, in sympathy with a decline of 3-16d. in Silver at home, our market opened weak, with Bank Telegraphic and Demand 1-32d. below Monday's closing quotations, while Credits were done at 1s 4 25-32d.; and during the day rates further receded to the extent of 1-32d., but recovered suddenly in the afternoon, and closed steady at the quotations of the morning, forward rates having been quite uncertain. Yesterday, following the further fall in Silver, the market opened at a general decline of 1-32d., and became slightly weaker thereafter. Credits having been sold for the mail at 1s 4 23-32d. In the afternoon, however, rates hardened somewhat owing to the uncertainty regarding Council allotments. There was no forward quotation for Bank Bills; for Credits, 1s. 4 19-32d. and 1s. 4 9-16d. were going for part of February, and 1s. 4 17-32d. for March delivery. All Wire Transfers were again placed at the Council allotments yesterday, say, at 1s. 4 15-32d.; and this market has been rather steadier to-day at a general advance of 1-32d. in rates. Forward Bills are quoted at closing at 1s 4 9-16d. for March, and 1s. 4½d for April-May; for nearer delivery the market is very firm. Our ready quotations this evening are:

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4½d.	,,
Do.	3	months' sight	1s 4⅜d.	,,
Do.	4	,,	1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 4 2-32d.	,,
Credits	3	,,	1s 4¾d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s 4 7-8d.	,,
Documents	3	,,	1s. 4 25-32d	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Francs	3	,,	176½.	
Do.	6	,,	178.	,,

The weekly official statement of silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 16th Jan. 1889 Rs.	33,78,102
Silver received during the week	17,31,783
Rs.	51,09,885
New coin paid during the week	10 00,696
Rs.	41,09,189
Silver belonging to private individuals	20,04,713
Rs.	61,13,902
Last week	56,65,114

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted during a part of last Friday at the rates given in our last weekly report; but the cash price was nominal as buyers could not have been found for considerable amounts at the rate, and before closing the quotation became 96⅞ with forward rates lower in proportion. On Saturday the market became firm and advancing, the cash rate for Four per cents closing for the week ⅛ per cent. above our quotation of the previous evening, while for forward business 97⅛ was quoted for next month's account, 97 7-16 for the beginning of March, and 97⅜ for the end of the month. On Monday the market opened weak and ⅛ per cent. below Saturday's closing rate for Fours for cash was quoted; and though the price afterwards recovered to 96 15-16 with quotations for the forward accounts, 97⅛ for February, 97½ for early March, and 97 11-16 for the end of that month the rate at closing had receded to 97 13-16d. Next day the tone was steady at Monday's closing price for cash, and with quotations for forward transactions 97 (sellers) for the February account, 97⅜ for the 2nd March, and 97⅝ for the 30th idem. Yesterday the market became weaker again, and rates for both Money and Account were quoted rather lower all round. For cash the price fluctuated 97⅞ and 13-16, the latter having been the closing quotation; while forward rates were quoted at 96⅞ for next month, 97¼ for early, and 97½ for late March. There has been no further change in the market to-day, yesterday's rates having been again quoted both for ready and time, with a quiet feeling prevailing. For 4½ per cents 103 has been the nominal rate throughout the week.

Municipal five per cent. Loan are unchanged at 106. Port Trust Bonds are quoted 1½ per cent. lower, at 94

SHARES.—Although there has been next to nothing doing in this market, on some days a fair business has been passing, on others with a varying result as to Mill Scrip, but in favour of buyers in the case of Press shares generally. David, Dhun, and Presidency Mill shares are each Rs. 10 higher compared with our quotations of a week ago; Coorla have advanced Rs. 7½; Bombay United, Colaba Land and Mill, Morarji Gokuldas, Ripon, and Soonderdas, are each Rs. 5 higher; Manockji Petit and Imperial have advanced Rs. 2½ per share. On the other hand, Connaught have declined Rs. 50; Western India, Rs. 25; New Great Eastern, Rs. 15; Hyderabad Deccan, Queen, and Swadeshi are Rs. 10 down; Alliance, Hindustan, Jevraz Balloo, Khandeish, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 each down; and Oriental, Rs. 2½ lower. In Press Shares, East Indian are Rs. 40 lower; Volkart are Rs. 30 lower; Albert have declined Rs. 15; Colaba, Rs. 20; New Berar, Rs. 5; and New Indian, Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 3¾; National Bank are Re. 1 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been some temporary relief in the monetary pressure since last mail, but since yesterday the feeling has been tighter again, and Delhi and Cawnpore buyers have generally absented themselves from the market. Under these circumstances the demand for *Grey Goods* is naturally smaller again now than it was in the middle of last week; but Manchester is firmer than before, and there is no question of reducing rates. Stocks, however, are now increasing in presence of the reduced offtake, and sellers may be compelled to lower their pretensions later on There has been but little doing in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods,* and prices are generally weaker though not quotably changed. The total clearances of all imported goods for the week are put down at only 2,300 packages. *Local Goods* also have been quiet and in but slight demand, and about 1,500 bales of them are reported to have changed hands.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* is out of favour, and only a small business has transpired during the past week; the market closes dull in tone, but with prices nominally unaltered. The weekly sales of *Bombay Spinnings* reported from Hongkong by wire were 4,000 bales with Exchange at 221 on Demand and 220¼ for Telegraphic Transfers, and an active demand has continued for 10s., 14s., and 16s. throughout, while rates have advanced 1-32 anna per lb. Stocks of 20s. are gradually on the increase since China buyers appear to pay less attention to them than to the lower counts; and ready money being scarce 20s. are less likely to come to the front next week. The week's sales have aggregated 5,000 bales for the week, and the market closes quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	4⅞	to 5 1-16	per lb·
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,, ,,	5⅛	,, 5¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,, ,,	5⅜	,, 5 11-16	,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,, ,,	5 9-16	,, 5⅞	,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,, ,,	6⅜	,, 6⅝	,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,, ,,	6 11-16	,, 7	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,, ,,	7⅛	,, 7½	,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,, ,,	7½	,, 8⅛	,,

METALS.—*Copper* has been quiet, and a decline of 8 to 12 annas is quoted in *Braziers. Braziers' Yellow Metal* is also quiet at a decline of 8 annas per cwt. *Iron* is but little enquired for in any description, but prices are unchanged.

COALS.—There is nothing new to report in this market for the past week. Prices for Cardiff descriptions have kept steady. A lot of Great Western Navigation, for February-March shipment was, taken up at Rs. 23½. For Davison's West Hartley, January shipment, sellers accepted Rs. 20½, and the same price is offered for South Yorkshire. The demand, however, is not risk. A shipment of 1,700 tons of Hasting's West Hartley was placed at Rs. 19½ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A moderate business only was passing in this staple when our last mail left, and prices remained on about the level of our last quotations with the exception of that for Bhownugger to arrive, in which, sellers having been very firm, an advance of Re. 1 per candy was established. At the close of the week, however, a good demand arose from exporters and local consumers, in the former case both for ready and arrival Cotton and in the latter mainly for arrival stuff, which has continued to come to market very freely and a considerable business has been reported daily. Prices advanced somewhat all round last Saturday, and since then Bengals, which have been in good request, have moved up further, the general market remaining steady at the first advance. The biggest line during the week has been in ready Julgaum; several thousand bales of this description having been taken daily at Rs. 202 to Rs. 209½ per candy; and in other Oomra varieties the principal transactions have been Dhulia, at Rs. 191-9; Pachora at Rs 197½-8; Akola, at Rs. 209-10; and Khangaum, at Rs. 206-11 per candy. A little Hingaughat also changed hands at Rs. 215-24 ready. Bengals have found constant buyers at Rs. 168 to Rs. 195 according to quality. In forward business contracts have been reported in "Good" Dharwar for May delivery, at Rs. 210; in "Good" Broach, for March (chiefly amongst native operators) at Rs. 235½-7; in "Good" Julgaum, for the same delivery, at Rs. 202-4; in "Fully Good" Bengals, for next month, at Rs. 180; and for Bombay pressed Dhollora for April at Rs 200-18 per candy. The news of lower markets in Liverpool and America to hand this morning has made our market dull; the previous rise has been lost in all descriptions but Bengals, and with this exception rates are at closing slightly lower than they were a week ago.

The arrivals of new Cotton during the past week have been 63,000 bales against 34,750 bales to hand at the same time last year, and the total Receipts compared with last season's, so far, have reached 177,000 bales more. It will be noticed from the subjoined statement that 21,200 bales of Broach and 18,600 of Hinganghat have come forward against nil and 150, respectively, at this time last year.

SEEDS.—A very limited business was done in this market till beginning of the present week, when prices gave way about one anna per cwt. for Pessy of both qualities at Rs. 4-13-0 per cwt respectively; and next day there was rather active enquiry, and a good deal was done at the decline; but thereafter demand fell off again, and only a small business has now been passing from day to day, while prices have been quite unchanged.

SEEDS were also in good request for one day; but generally there has been but a moderate inquiry for any description, and prices have shown no alteration to speak of since last week, while the tone of the market has been steady on the whole.

The following are to-day's quotation for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, *viz.*:—

New Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine		Rs. 200	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good		,, 183	= 3 15-16d.
Do. Good		,, 174	= 3¾d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)		,, 217	= 4⅛d.
Do. Good		,, 211	= 4⅛d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	,,	,, 201	= 4 9-32d.
Khandeish, Good		,, 198	= 4 7-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair		,, 191	= 4 1-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good		,, 193	= 4⅛d.
Do. Good		,, 190	= 4 1-16d.
Broach Fine	(March)	,, 235	= 5d.
Do. Good	,,	,, 226	= 4 13-16d.
Oomra, F.G. Feb.-March (Good Staple)		,, 214	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good ,, ,,	,,	,, 207	= 4 13-32d.
Dholera Fine	(April)	,, 224	= 4¾d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	,, 213	= 4 17-32d.
Do Good	,,	,, 204	= 4 11-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	(May)	,, 209	= 4 15-32d.
Westerns, Good	,,	,, 196	= 4 3-16d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1888-89. Bales.	Season. 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	84,400	66,500
Berar	118,000	35,500
Khandesh	86,500	54,000
Barsi and Nugger	13,100	6,500
Hingunghaut	18,600	150
Broach	21,200	......
Sind and Persian	3,200	5,300
	345,000	167,950

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	66,839	31,762	38,673
From 1st to 23rd Jan.	182,146	91,892	131,144
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	28,030	2,574	24,751
From 1st Jan. to 23rd Jan.	79,632	38,659	61,618
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	485	694	693
From 1st Jan. to 13th Jan.	997	2,284	1,852

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	128,958	79,451	124,824
do from 1st to 23rd Jan.	421,996	253,909	620,415
Linseed for the Week	18,987	34,457	21,749
do. from 1st to 23rd Jan.	62,838	108,932	64,753
Rapeseed for the Week	12,948	3,742	2,332
do. from 1st to 23rd Jan	43,712	10,414	14,729
Gingelly Seed for the Week	49,281	60,767	51,268
do. from 1st to 23rd Jan	163,391	193,230	192,682

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week	1,54,098	17,037	3,19,770
,, From 1st Jan. to 23rd Jan.	5,03,073	1,39,806	6,27,689
Linseed—For the Week	36,930	50,800	91,164
,, From 1st Jan. to 23rd Jan.	1,62,003	1,21,669	1,18,344
Rapeseed—For the Week	6,494	7,029	300
,, From 1st Jan. to 23rd Jan.	1,60,566	39,860	22,004
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	2,910	39,218	40,305
,, From 1st Jan. to 23rd Jan.	82,761	1,48,815	128,622

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROSARIO—FERNANDES—January 23, at the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, by His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, Roger do Rosario, youngest son of the late Doctor C. B. do Rosario, and grandson of the late Sir Roger de Faria, to Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas Fernandes, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BILLINGS—January 19, at Jhansi, the wife of Lieutenant C H Billings, B S C, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MACKEY—January 14, at Sipri, C I, Rachel, the dearly loved wife of Apothecary J Mackey.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1889.

THE Bombay Government are about to undertake an interesting and what may prove a very important experiment in local self-government. A Bill has been prepared for presentation to the Legislative Council providing for the constitution of village sanitary authorities. The Bill may be taken to be an outcome of the recent Resolution of the Government of India on urban and rural sanitation. The suggestions contained in that Resolution were scarcely accepted at the time as a valuable contribution to the practical solution of the problem in hand. The Government of India seem to look to the village officer as the *deus ex machina* by whom the great puzzle was to be solved. He was to be teacher as well as the applier of sanitary principles. He was expected, on his morning rounds, not only to act as the remover of nuisances, but as the exponent of the great gospel of cleanliness, whose precepts the Indian villager is supposed daily to set at defiance. Using the words "village officers" with a singularly unofficial looseness, the authors of the Resolution of last July looked to them for a multiplicity of services which very few of them are able to render. It was never clear whether the patel or the accountant, the watchman or the scavenger was in the mind of the Government when they indicated the many services which the village officer might be made to render for limiting the area within which the goddess Cloaca reigns supreme. The village officer, whoever he might be, was expected to exercise an oversight of compounds and houses (with due regard, we must suppose, to the law of trespass and to the susceptibilities of his neighbours). He was to inaugurate what we can only describe now, as we described it at the time, as a system akin to that with which the name of the well-known Mr. Moule was associated. He was to explain to the people the necessity for rigid cleanliness, and his teachings in hygiene were to be so specific that from the village officer the Indian villager was to learn that it is much healthier to sleep on a charpoy than on the ground. The scheme, it will be seen, credited the village officer, whether Brahmin patel, Dher ramosee, or Mhang sweeper, was to high order of intelligence. The initiative in sanitation with a come from him, and he was to be the leader in the paths of decorum and cleanliness in which rural India was expected henceforth to walk.

It will be seen from the account which we are about to give of the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill that the local Government contemplate an altogether different method of solving the problem. The village officer will play a strictly subordinate part in the scheme. This, we take it, is the result of careful observation of the capacities of the village officer for sanitary work. Three years ago the Bombay Government did their best to encourage the village menial officer in the performance of his humble functions by a small but doubtless acceptable increase in his emoluments. We infer from the provisions of the new Bill that the result has not answered their expectations. It is proposed that the provisions of the new law shall be of limited application. The Collector in certain cases, and the Governor in Council in others, will determine whether its provisions shall be applied to a particular village or group of villages. The sanitary ideal which Government have set up is apparently a not over-exacting one. Where the inhabitants of a village have taken adequate measures for sanitation and conservancy, Act I. of 1889 will not trouble them. The simplest form of intervention for which the Bill provides will be the application to a village, on the initiative of the Collector, of the provisions of part II. of the Bill. These contemplate the formation in each village to which they are applied of a small sanitary committee, consisting of three or more inhabitants chosen by the Collector. Any Magistrate having jurisdiction in the village may take part in the proceedings of the committee. The functions of the committee are limited to making arrangements for water-supply, for street-cleansing, for preventing nuisances, and generally for promoting the sanitation of the village. The committees will have at their disposal the services of the existing menial village officers, who will be bound under penalties to efficiently perform their duties. The committees will make their own rules, and the Government seem to look to them to play the part of vigilant observers of their neighbours' doings. When a sanitary committee man hears of or sees any infraction of the rules, it will be his business to call the offender to account. This will be a new and interesting feature in the life of an Indian village. Whether rustic harmony will be jeopardised in the search after cleanliness is a question which can be answered only by experience. So, too, with regard to the question whether a member of the village sanitary committee, to say nothing of the despised village servant, will have the courage to denounce a well-to-do neighbour for some violation of the laws of hygiene. Much again will depend upon the amount of zeal for cleanliness residing in these petty village committees. Where no sanitary conscience exists, the inclination of sanitary committee men to call their neighbours to account for violation of these rules will be of the slightest. The project, however, is obviously an experimental one, and no good purpose would be served by dwelling upon the possible hindrances to its success. The discipline of the caste and of the historical village community is a fit preparation for some of the functions which the Bill proposes to entrust to these committees. The convocation of a committee for passing judgment upon a careless villager violating sanitary rules may not after all seem so very different from a session of a caste punchayet, with its rough-and-ready mode of inquiry, and its summary methods of passing sentence upon an offender.

The village sanitary committee is the simplest organisation provided for in the Bill. For larger villages, and for larger areas, a somewhat more elaborate provision is made. Here the sanitary authority will be a board of larger dimensions than the village sanitary committee, and it will have jurisdiction over one or more villages as Government may direct. The president of a board of this kind will be the magistrate of the highest rank within the area of its jurisdiction. In its executive work it will be aided by a sanitary inspector and such other subordinates as it may be found necessary to appoint. Its punitive powers will be of like nature with those of the smaller committees. Unlike those committees, however, the sanitary boards will be empowered to enter into contracts for the execution of sanitary work which is beyond the powers of the ordinary village servants. The financial provisions of the scheme are of an appropriately simple character. In the villages under the care of sanitary committees voluntary subscriptions will constitute the sheet-anchor of the village finance. Where this sheet-anchor fails and no resources are otherwise available, the committee will supply its necessities by means of a rate. Here again is an interesting experiment. Is there zeal enough in the cause of sanitation in our Indian villages to provide the sinews of war by voluntary contributions? The voluntary principle will also be relied upon in defraying the necessarily larger expenditure of the sanitary boards. Both the committees and the boards will, in addition to the proceeds of voluntary subscriptions and their own special rates, be entitled to assignments by the district or taluka local board, either by way of donation or of loan. This indeed is the only provision by which the new sanitary authorities will be kept in touch with the existing local bodies. And it is just possible that the taluka and local boards will be reluctant either to lend or to grant money to inferior bodies of whose proceedings they will themselves have little cognizance. It may be, however, that they will regard the very effective powers of intervention which the new scheme gives to the Collector as a sufficient guarantee for the proper expenditure of any sums that they may give or lend to these minor authorities. It will be seen that the success of the measure will depend largely, if not entirely, upon local initiative. Little can be looked for from the officers of Government alone. But if there is in the villages of this presidency anything like an awakening to the claims of the gospel of cleanliness, Act I. of 1889 will do much to turn this awakening to beneficial purpose. Whatever criticism the Bill may invite in matters of detail, it must be regarded as on the whole an admirable effort in constructive statesmanship.

A COMMUNICATED statement published by a contemporary asserts that we have endeavoured, when discussing certain extra-judicial minutes to divert the attention of the public from a question of constitutional law to that of the jurisdiction of the judges. This is an error. We have all through taken the view of the jurisdiction of the judges which a perusal of section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code prescribes. The High Court has power to send for the records of subordinate courts and satisfy itself as to the correctness, legality, or propriety of any finding, sentence, or order passed, or recorded by it, or of the regularity of any of its proceedings. Mr. Justice Scott, in the minute in which he submitted his opinion that it was inexpedient and *ultra vires* for the High Court to step beyond the limits laid down in the Civil Procedure Court, can scarcely be supposed to have been influenced by a desire to divert the attention of the public from a great constitutional principle to a discussion on the jurisdiction of the judges. But he laid it down that the supervision of the High Court is connected with the specific judicial work performed by the inferior courts, and that dismissal and even transfer is not within its powers, but requires the intervention of the Government. This is clear enough. The Chief Justice and the majority of the judges took the same view and discouraged the proposal of the two judges that the High Court should address the Government on the subject. It was the opinion of four judges that it would be inopportune, inexpedient, and mischievous to embarrass the Government during the progress of an important public inquiry by an intervention calculated to interfere with the independence of witnesses still to be examined. In declining to take action while the Crawford case was still pending, the Chief Justice and the majority of his colleagues were fortified by the general principle recognised and enforced in a judgment delivered by Sir Michael Westropp and Mr. Justice Melvill severely censuring the conduct of a magistrate who had taken cognisance of a charge of bribery against witnesses in a case still pending—a proceeding which those eminent judges declared to be unjudicial and a violation of fundamental principles of procedure. Two judges set aside these reasons, and on their own initiative submitted to Government representations which are succinctly indicated in the phrase of the apologist "that the Crown or its ministers cannot maintain on the Bench of Justice a person manifestly corrupt." It is asserted that the whole question is whether this proposition of law is correct. We beg leave to say that this is a begging of the question; it assures us that an inference drawn from a clipping from the evidence of a witness is proof of his guilt. Why should a witness or any one else be assumed to be guilty of a criminal offence until he has been put upon his defence and called upon to answer to the indictment? The general principle that a corrupt person should not hold judicial office is not at all in question. The Chief Justice and the judges who concurred with him that it was premature and unnecessary to impress this well known principle upon the mind of H. E. the Governor and his Council—including Sir Raymond West, himself a jurisconsult of not inconsiderable experience—were perhaps not far wrong in holding that such a reminder was superfluous, and might easily be regarded as offensive and unwarranted by any reasonable estimate of the character and competence of those responsible for the purity of the administration of justice. Making all possible acknowledgment of the disinterested regard for the public interests which prompted personal and non-judicial intervention on the part of the two judges who dissented from the opinion of their colleagues, it cannot but be a matter of regret that action so hasty and so open to misconception should have complicated the problem of dealing with the laxity which appears undoubtedly to prevail in the subordinate service. The most difficult part of the problem is to ascertain by free testimony how far the corruption which is charged really extends. It is not by visiting with instant and condign punishment those who give evidence that the number of witnesses, willing or unwilling, can be increased; the prospect of immediate and certain ruin might not be altogether unlikely to diminish the number of those disposed to make a clean breast of it. No one can fail to see that the course which a professed "lover of justice and equity" deems likely to act as a deterrent to the open confession that is the first step to repentance cannot be anything else when resorted to for the far more respectable motive of enforcing the principle that "corrupt judges shall not be retained in power till a trial ends." What Mr. Justice Jardine really asks is that the Government should act with a precipitation equal to his own. That is not the way to clean an Augean stable, into which a river of sweet water must, with due deliberation, be eventually turned to sweep away the foulness of accumulated years. A little impatience is excusable, no doubt, but haste hinders. *Qui va piano, va lontano.*

THE Bombay Municipal Councillor who a few months ago urged the University authorities to "light their own white elephant"—that is, the Rajabai Clock—has been beaten by an Allahabad paper—not the *Pioneer*—which tells us of this sharp and sudden turn in the metaphoric destiny of the Simla Town Hall:—"At one time it promised fair to become Simla's white elephant; and up to this day is to the Punjab Government what a red rag is to a mad bull."

MR. W. LEE-WARNER, C.S., has been granted furlough for one year and ten days commencing from 15th March next, and Mr. Monteath, C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, will act as Chief Secretary in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Legislative Departments during Mr. Lee-Warner's absence.

WE understand that there is no foundation for the statement in a Kathiawar paper that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will act as Judicial Councillor in Bhownugger during the absence in England of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree.

THE Municipal Elections in Bombay passed off yesterday very quietly—much quieter in fact than might have been imagined, considering the toughness of the fight, fifty-one candidates contesting the thirty-six seats. The results were not, as formerly, known last night at the close of the poll, the cumulative system of voting under the new regulations require careful counting. Shortly after six o'clock the ballot boxes were sealed up and despatched to the Commissioner. It is expected that the work of enumeration will commence to-day, but the result cannot possibly be known before to-morrow. In the Byculla ward, where 471 voters polled, the following is an approximate result of the poll:—

	Votes.
Mr. Mancherji Navroji Banaji	450
,, Shivaji Dharmaji	450
,, Jaya Karadi Lingu	450
Major H. O. Selby, R.E.	425
Rai Bahadur Luchmansingh	300
Mr. Behramji Nasarvanji Sirvai	175
,, Edwin Richard Freeborn	100

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 11 per cent.

A KURRACHEE paper tells a strange story of a recent occurrence in a school in Sind, the locality of which, however, is not indicated. It appears that some boys were asked to write an essay on the present government or some similar subject, and some of the boys wrote that the Government was despotic and such other things. This was brought to the notice of higher authority, and the boys were flogged for their offence.

THE Government of India's despatches on the big subject of the Army Reorganisation Scheme are believed to be not making as rapid progress through the India Office as could be desired. Were the matter moving as briskly as it deserves to move, observes a contemporary, probably General Chapman would have been the last of our Quarter-Masters-General, since, under the new system, the Chief of the Staff would combine his duties with those of the Adjutant-General. As it is, there is every prospect of a successor to General Chapman being appointed at an early date.

SURGEON PEARSON, I. M. S. writes, to a contemporary:—"I was surprised to read in your issue of the 9th January that earthquakes were of so rare occurrence at Quetta and had not been known before a year ago. I have now served in this 'abomination of desolation,' viz., Biluchistan, for nearly four years, and during all that time I have noticed earthquakes to be most common. Possibly Quetta may be different in this respect to the mountain ranges surrounding it, in which I have chiefly lived. In the Bolan Pass in 1886-87 I remember clearing out of the house on three different occasions. In the Khojak Pass this year the shocks have been most common since the spring. Sometimes we live in a sort of 'status earthquakicus' for two or three days. The shocks vary considerably, sometimes being accompanied by a noise like a battery of artillery going at full speed, and sometimes being quite silent. The other day one occurred with a sudden loud report like a blast of dynamite. I have not seen a physical atlas for more than eighteen years, but I think I remember the volcanic area chart shows the Sulliman mountains to be in the centre of a volcanic belt. If this is the case, the residents of Quetta had better 'sit tight.' Every dog has his day, and so does every volcanic area."

SOME papers connected with the question of the North-West High Court's extension are under consideration by the Legislative Department in Calcutta says a local paper. But, it adds, they only touch the husk of the subject—some technical question of what the existing Act of Parliament does or does not empower the Crown to do. The kernel of the thing still remains for the Lieutenant-Governor to digest with the help of the Judges.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA, GERMANY, AND SAMOA.

VOTE OF SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 23.

The Foreign Affairs Committee have asked the Senate for six hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of protecting American interests in Samoa and fulfilling Treaty obligations in that quarter.

It is understood that the Committee considers it to be the duty of the United States to intervene, by force if necessary, and protect the independence of Samoa.

THE ALLEGED FAMINE IN CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Lord Mayor of London has invited subscriptions towards the relief of the distress in China caused by the severe inundations.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE COMING SESSION.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Mr. Chamberlain made a speech at Birmingham yesterday, in the course of which he gave a forecast of the coming Session of Parliament. He said that Local Government for Scotland was certain, and he advocated the extension of the Ashbourne Act to Great Britain. He warned his hearers against the growing spirit of disintegration, which the Liberals were now extending to India.

THE ARMY MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 24.

The Army Mobilization Committee has resumed its sittings in Calcutta, and is now considering he number of days' supplies, five or ten, which an advanced Army Corps should carry.

LOSS BY EXCHANGE.

The loss by exchange during the current financial year, is calculated at sixty lakhs. The estimates adjust the figure at 1s. 4·9d., while the actual rate has been 1s. 4·3d. to 1s. 4·4d.

THE NEW ENFIEDLD MAGAZINE RIFLES.

Some 35,000 Lee Enfield Magazine Rifles will be indented for this year for the British Army in India and a similar number next year.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

The Indian Railway Bill will not come before the Legislative Council just yet. A reply is awaited to the despatch to the Secretary of State asking him to obtain the opinions of the leading Railway Companies in England upon it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 24.

A fire broke out here at half-past nine o'clock last night on the premises of Messrs. Deschamps and Company. The building occupied by M. De Guigne, Agent to the Messageries Maritimes Company, and French Consulate, was destroyed. The police with their engines and a few soldiers prevented the spread of fire, though Messrs. Deschamps' show-rooms narrowly escaped destruction.

LATER.

The fire was confined to Mr. De Guigne's residence, but was not extinguished till after midnight. The owner had left an electric lamp on a table, and had gone to Mr. Deschamps' house on the same premises. After nine the fire was discovered, and the police were promptly on the spot. Though the fire was confined to the residence of the above gentleman, there was great danger to the Mylitta Silk Mills and Mr. Deschamps' stores adjoining. Mr De Guigne has lost everything, including a valuable collection of curios and jewellery from all parts of Asia. The furniture was very costly; also a large library of rare and valuable books. The total loss estimated is over half a lakh.

CRICKET MATCH.

The Cricket Match, Bangalore *vs.* Madras, commenced to-day. Bangalore in the first innings made 147.

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Orders have been passed upon the Budget Estimates and Revenue Expenditure for 1889-90. Until the audited November accounts are received the estimate of the present year's closing balance is only approximate, but Government believes that the revenue will exceed the outlay by over eight lakhs. Adding this to the opening balance this year, a total of 62 lakhs is reached. The revenue next year is estimated at 282 lakhs and the expenditure 271 lakhs.

THE MADRAS RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 24.

The races this afternoon were largely attended and the various events well contested.

THE VENKATAGIRI HUNT PLATE.

Hyderabad Confederacy's Samnite, 9st. 6lbs., Kendall 1
Chief of Mudhol's Dictator, 9st. 1lb., Oomar ... 2
Nusserwanjee's Kismet, 8st. 4lbs., Monohan 3

This race was won easily by three lengths.—Time 3 min. 27 sec.

THE YAGATOOR PLATE.

Mr. Vincent's Elma, 8st. 9lbs., Tingey 1
Do. Neophyte, 8st. 9lbs, Greenhalgh... 2
Colonel Hickman's Exchange, 8st. 9lbs., Bowen . 3

Also ran Oosman and Otto.—Time 0-54.

THE MERCANTS' PLATE.

Mr. Dignum's Mosel, 7st. 1lb., Lutchman 1
Framjee Dorabjee's Saturday, 7st. 11lbs., Oomar 2

Also ran Kohinoor, Cossack, Black Prince, Viceroy, Shahzada, and Chief Justice.—Time 2-21½.

THE MOUNT STEEPLECHASE.

Captain Hone's Brown Bess, 12st. 5lbs., Captain Crawley 1
Colonel Moore's Terror, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Holdsworth 2

Also ran Cement and Hades. This event was won by ten lengths.

THE BABBILEE PLATE.

Rajah of Dhurbunga's FitzWilliam, 10st. 1lb., Monohan 1
Mr. Garstin's Kildrummie, 9st., Kendall........ 2
Mr. Bishop's Assurance, 9st. 10lbs., Native........ 3

Also ran Gillaroo and Goldsborough. Time 38. Won by a length.

THE ASTRONOMERS' PURSE.

Raja of Pittapur's Kobold, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Symonds 1
Mr. Garstin's Wardhouse, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Campbell 2
Captain Fowle's Rathkeale, 10st. 7lbs., Major Scott Chisholme 3

Also ran Huguenot. Time 0-54.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 24.

T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by the Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburgh, arrived here by a special train from Poona yesterday morning. Their Royal Highnesses were met at Tandur, a station three hours by rail from Hyderabad, by a deputation, consisting of Sir Asman Jah, the Nizam's Prime Minister, and Nawab Mehdi Ali, Political and Financial Secretary. On arrival at the Hyderabad railway station, the Ducal party were recieved by H. H. the Nizam and all his nobles, the Resident and Mrs. Howell, a number of British military officers from Secunderabad, and the European and Native officials in His Highness's service. The Duke, on alighting, shook hands warmly with the Nizam, and introduced His Highness to the members of the Royal party. The little daughter of Dr. Lawrie, the Residency Surgeon, presented the Duchess with a magnificent bouquet. After His Highness's chief nobles had been introduced, the following address was read by Mr. Syed Hossain Bilgrami in English, followed by the perusal of a Hindustani version by Nawab Mehdi Ali :—

May it please Your Royal Highness,—On behalf of the Nobles, Jaghirdars, Jamadars, Officers, and other subjects of His Highness the Nizam, we venture to approach your Royal Highness in order to offer you a right royal welcome to Hyderabad. On the occasion of your august brother, His Royal Hihgness the Prince of Wales's visit to India, we had ventured to hope that we should have the privilege of welcoming him to Hyderabad, but His Royal Highness's sojourn in India was so brief, that that hope was never realized. We consider ourselves fortunate, therefore, in being vouchsafed the honour of a visit from your Royal Highness. No more striking instance perhaps of the blessing we owe to your august family could be pointed out than the contrast between your Royal Highness's visit to this country, and the last occasion on which it was honoured by royalty. Two centuries ago the great Mogul Emperor Aurungzebe marched on the Deccan to invade a weak neighbour, and ruin and devastation followed in his wake. To-day we have the privilege of welcoming a loved and honoured son of a greater and more powerful Imperial ruler to the same country, which, thanks to her fostering protection and friendship, has, in the meantime, attained a degree of prosperity never dreamt of in by-gone days. The relations of this State with the Imperial family, of which your Royal Highness is a worthy scion, are matters of history. The Nizams of Hyderabad have never wavered in their friendship and allegiance to British rule now that Imperial relations have drawn the old ties closer together between the paramount power and her staunch friend and ally. It is not surprising that the feelings of trust and confidence on one side and those of loyalty and devotion on the other should gather strength and grow more tagible by their intensity and volume, and should find the practical and outward expression which not long ago struck the outside world with amazement and surprise. We venture to assure your Royal Highness, and through you Her Imperial Majesty, your august mother, that in making offers of assistance and service our own Prince only gave expression to a widespread sentiment and that, were he called upon at any time to give his offer a practical shape, His Highness would be supported by all his lieges to a man. In the old days of oriental rule it was the custom to strew the path of royal visitors with presents of price. We cannot venture to proffer, and your Royal Highness would not care to accept, such paltry gifts. We offer you instead the true love and loyalty of our hearts, and our humble devotion and service, and we beg your Royal Highness to accept them on your own behalf, and on behalf of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

His Royal Highness, addressing the assembly in reply, said :—I have listened with great gratification to the words of welcome with which you have received me on arriving in your midst. It has long been a cherished wish of mine to make the acquaintance of His Highness the Nizam and his fertile and populous country. His Highness's stepping in the footsteps of his distinguished predecessor, has given proof of his feelings of loyalty and friendship to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. I am happy to meet such a representative body as you are, which re-echoes the sentiments he feels towards us. I am personally aware that my brother, the Prince of Wales, greatly regretted his inability to visit the Nizam's dominions, but I am sure that Her Majesty, my beloved mother, will be glad to hear of the right loyal way in which you have received me on my first appearance among you. I assure you from my heart that I shall always remember the loyalty and attachment you have expressed to the British Government, and the heartiness of the welcome you have accorded to me this day. (Cheers.)

Photographs of the Royal party were then taken, and accompanied by H. H. the Nizam, they then drove to Bashir Bagh, the Minister's Chadarghat residence, where they are to reside as His Highness's guests. The streets were magnificently decorated with flags and triumphal arches and lined for two miles with the finest bodies of troops of all arms, which any Native Prince in India can display. Visits were exchanged between the Duke and the Nizam during the day, and the Duchess and her sister, the Grand Duchess, had afternoon tea with the wife of Nawab Mehdi Ali, a Mahomedan lady of considerable culture, who speaks English very fluently, and who is greatly liked and admired by all English ladies who know her. Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by Mrs. Howell, remained at the Nawab Mehdi Ali's for some time. In the evening, the city was magnificently illuminated, and there was a grand banquet at His Highness's palace, followed by a superb display of fireworks.

At the conclusion of the banquet, the Nizam, in proposing the Queen's health, spoke as follows :—

Your Royal Highnesses, Mr. Howell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The health of the Queen Empress of India, is the first and most honoured toast of the Empire, and is drank in the far East as often perhaps and with as much sincerity and enthusiasm as on English soil. But it has never been our good fortune in Hyderabad, as it is this evening, to be able to drink it in the presence of one of Her Majesty's own royal sons. I, therefore, call upon you to fill your glasses to the brim, and drink to the health, long life, and prosperity of her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, coupling with the toast the names of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, our honoured and royal guests. I am proud to be able to-night to assure his Royal Highness of the abiding friendship and loyalty of myself and of my people to Her Majesty, his august mother, and of my devotion to the cause of the great Empire which God has placed under her rule. (Cheers.)

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught rose in reply and proposed the health of his host. He said :—

Your Highness,—As my name has on this occasion been coupled with the health of Her Majesty, I rise to thank your Highness for the very felicitous and loyal terms in which you have referred to the Queen-Empress. I will not fail to assure Her Majesty of the words that have fallen from your Highness on this occasion—words that will not only be appreciated by Our Gracious Sovereign, but by the English people at large, for they know that, should the necessity ever arise, your Highness and your Highness's troops would be ready to assist in protecting and defending the interest of our Indian Empire. Although this is only the first day of our stay here, I hope I may be allowed to give expression to my feelings of gratitude for the very generous and hospitable manner in which you have received me and the Duchess, and to assure you how much I appreciate being your Highness's guest during my visit to Hyderabad and how grateful I am for all the arrangements that have been made for the comfort of myself and those relations who have accompanied me. I hope I may be allowed to be the spokesman of all those present here to-night in thanking you for the splendid entertainment you have given us, and I trust I have your Highness's permission to call on all present to join me in drinking the health of His Highness the Nizam, wishing him long life and prosperity. (Cheers)

H. H. the Nizam, in reply, said :—

Your Royal Highness, I am much obliged to you for the great distinction you have conferred on me to-night in proposing my health. I shall aways look upon your visit as one of the greatest events of my life. I shall remember your kindness to me as long as I live. (Cheers.)

Their Royal Highnesses are immensely pleased with their reception, and His Highness the Nizam is delighted with the charming kindness and personal fascinations of his guests. Hyderabad loyalty is at fever heat, and thousands of His Highness's subjects line the streets all day on the chance of seeing the Queen's son go by. Their visit will do much to strengthen and cement the ties of loyalty and allegiance which the rulers of this, the greatest Native State in India, have for a century and more held towards the British power.

The visit terminates on Saturday night, when the Duke returns to Poona in the Nizam's special train.

THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

A representative of the *Indian Daily News* waited on Mr. Hart, the delegate of Chinese Government here, but the latter declined to say anything even in a general way until he had seen the Ambam at Gnatong. Mr. Cunningham, the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, has interviewed Mr. Hart, who has courteously refused to give any information approaching a declaration of the line the Chinese Government intend adopting. If Sir Mortimer Durand arrived in Calcutta, he says, before Mr. Hart's departure within the next two or three days, he will be willing to confer with him, but with no one else.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 24.

The P and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with homeward Indian mails of the 18th inst., arrived here at 1 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JAN. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora passed here yesterday evening outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Kurrachee this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 24.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay yesterday.

COLOMBO, JAN. 24.

H. M. S. Himalaya left for England.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4⅜
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
4½ per cent. „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42⅜

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 23.

10 p.m.	71·6

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

6 a.m.	70 3
10 a.m.	71·6
2 p.m.	79 5
4 p.m.	78·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 24.—The barometer has fallen slightly in Orissa and has risen elsewhere. The rise is very large in Rajputana, Central India, and the Berars, and the depression there yesterday has almost filled up. It is probable that it has moved eastwards, and that the small depression now existing in Orissa and the north-west of the Bay is its continuation. The depression gave fairly general moderate rain to the North-West Provinces and the adjacent districts of Central India and light showers in Behar yesterday. Benares, Garakhpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Sutna each report half an inch. A rapid fall of the barometer has been reported at Ranikhet and Mussoorie, and shows that the disturbance in the hills is passing eastward. Mussoorie, Ranikhet and Simla report an inch of rain. There has been a rapid fall of temperature yesterday in Central India, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and the Deccan, and the temperature is now normal in these districts. The barometer is falling at Quetta and the skies are overcast, but there are no indications of rain to-day. The disturbance in the north-west frontier showers is probable in Bengal and perhaps Behar from the depression, which is now filling up.

IT is now known that the Amir had a very narrow escape on the 25th December, says the Allahabad paper. He was leaning forward in his chair when a sepoy fired, the bullet passing through the back of the chair and wounding a slave-boy behind. The man's comrades made no effort to arrest him. He was stabbed twice by the Deputy Commander-in-Chief as he stood abusing the Amir, and was then killed by the bystanders.

SILVER WEDDING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 22.

LAST evening, the 21st, a dinner and ball were given by Colonel and Mrs Portman at the Gymkhana Club to celebrate their silver wedding. A little before eight the fifty guests invited to dinner assembled, and precisely at eight their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg, and the Count and Countess Hohenan arrived, the band of the 2nd Grenadiers playing the National Anthem as the royal party alighted from their carriages. Kindly greetings and congratulations being over, the guests passed through the west and south doors of the ball-room to the horse-shoe dining table, the Duchess of Connaught on the arm of Colonel Portman and the Duke taking Mrs. Portman. The seats for the royal guests had been arranged under a canopy of rich drapery, and the dinner table decorations were as exquisite as fair hands could make them, a handsome silver bowl, the commemoration gift of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, being the most striking ornament. The floral decorations were white and silvern in effect, and fern-leaves showing their silver lining were cast here and there, and the *menu* cards were printed in silver. The dinner was of course replete with delicacies, and the 2nd Grenadier band played sweetly without, while all conversed cheerily within. At the conclusion of the dinner, Col. Portman rose and proposed the Queen-Empress, and the honours duly over, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught proposed the health of Colonel and Mrs. Portman in the happiest terms. His Royal Highness congratulated them on having reached in India the 25th anniversary of their wedding day—a circumstance so unusual, and he wished in his own name and that of the company that they might enjoy in health and happiness their golden wedding, though not in India. His Royal Highness then led three cheers for Colonel and Mrs. Portman, and three hearty cheers, and one more, resounded through the hall.

In returning thanks, Colonel Portman said :—

Your Royal Highnesses, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In the name of my bride of 25 years and myself, I beg to return you our sincerest thanks for the kind way in which you have received the toast of our health. His Royal Highness has truly said that it is not often in the lives of Anglo-Indians that the opportunity occurs of celebrating a silver wedding in India. Finding ourselves in Poona, the place closely associated with the events of the best years of our lives, the place where we first met and where we were married, and with our children and grand-children round us, we thought it fitting to celebrate our 25th wedding day in some special way, and what more fitting way could we find than that of calling together our friends, old and new, to rejoice with us in the blessing of good health, which has been vouchsafed to us at the close of our 25 years of married life. Like most others, we have had our times of happiness and times of sorrow, and in Kirkee we shall always cherish tender remembrances, even after we have left India for ever. Our greatest regret in the early days of our married life was that pecuniary circumstances rendered it necessary for me to cast aside the Gunner's uniform, the uniform of the regiment I loved so well, and take to civil employ—a regret, however, that has been softened in later years by our dear little daughter choosing a Gunner for a husband, and now, in conclusion, I will only say how deeply my wife and I appreciate the great honour that has been done us by the presence of their Royal Highnesses and their august relatives here to-night. It is only another instance of that kindly consideration which has endeared their Royal Highnesses to all with whom they have come in contact, and I desire to thank them most sincerely for their presence both on behalf of ourselves and the friends I see around me. My wife and I will always look back upon this day as a red-letter day in our lives, and I thank you again most heartily for your presence, and for your good wishes.

Soon after dinner the Royal Party left, and the one hundred and fifty guests who had been invited to the dance began to arrive. Enchanting effects had been produced in the ball-room by softening the numberless lights with pink shades and by relieving every available space with choice crotons and flowers. The supper table looked silvery with delicate white decorations, and the wedding cake was enwreathed with silver foliage. Dancing began with the stately lancers, and the programme [illegible] waltzes in silvern letters, ending with Sir Roger de Coverley, which was joyously gone through. "All went merry as a marriage bell." The bride of 25 years looked a bride indeed. She wore a beautiful robe of brocaded satin, with delicate silver tracery decorating the front and a *fleur-de-lis* of diamonds fastening the V-shaped bodice, both dress and jewel having been specially ordered from home by the Colonel as wedding-day gifts. Presently, when the husband and wife were "borne along by the whirlwind of gladness" in the mazy waltz,

> "The light of love, the purity of grace,
> The mind, the music breathing from her face,"

every young couple present must have silently exclaimed, may we look even approachingly happy and beautiful on our silver wedding day, and others doubtless whispered how untrue is it that "Life's enchanted cup but sparkles at the brim." In the small hours, as the party drove away, every dark cloud wore a silver lining, and the "Moon unveil'd her peerless light and o'er the dark her silver mantle threw," seeming to shine forth in honour of the silver wedding.

MILITARY NEWS.

COL. FORTEATH, Bombay S.C., has been permitted to reside out of India.

MR. HANSON R. H. WILKINSON and Mr. John Kenny have been appointed second Lietenants of the B V. R.

LIEUT.-COL. W. F. HUME, 28th Bombay Infantry, has been granted an extension of leave for three months on private affairs.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. W. CLARKSON, I.M.S., Lieutenant Mosse, S.C., and Lieut. Ducatt, S.C., have been permitted to return to duty.

COL. P. H. GREIG, R A., Commanding Mhow District, has been appointed A.A.G., R.A., *vice* Col. Borrodaile R.A., whose tenure of office has expired.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. J. W. BARROW and Surgeon J. McD. Stewart have been brought on the strength, of the British forces in the Bombay Command.

THE hired transport Simla arrived at Chitagong on the evening of 19th instant with 200 Gurkhas, 700 coolies, and 13 elephants The Gurkhas left Chittagong for Demagiri on Wednesday last.

THE case in which Private Grange, of the Cheshire Regiment, was convicted by the Recorder of Rangoon of murdering two women at the Ruby Mines in Upper Burma came before the High Court on Tuesday on appeal. The prisoner, while out shooting pig, came across the two women and killed them both with one shot from his rifle. He afterwards confessed to the crime, saying he had no reason for committing the murder, but acted under a sudden homicidal impulse. He was tried by the Recorder and a jury of five persons. A point of law arose as to whether the Recorder's Court had been constituted a High Court for Upper Burma, and the case was adjourned for a day to solve this point.

MR. K. R. BOMANJI, C.S., is to do duty as Assistant Collector of Surat and Mr. B. Robertson as Assistant Collector of Kaira.

MR. W. H. CROWE received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan on the 9th inst.

MR. A. G. HUDSON, Assistant Superintendent Konkan Revenue Survey, has been promoted from the second to the first Grade of Assistant Superintendents.

THE death is announced in Portugal of Dr. Amorim Pessoa, Archbishop of Braga, who occupied the Archiepiscopal See of Goa from 1860 to 1874.

THE expedition sent to punish the trans-Dikhu villages concerned in the head-taking raids made on two Ao villages in June last left Wokha on the 25th December and returned safely to Mongsemddi on the 17th instant. Eleven implicated villages were reached, the inhabitants having set fire to them before our force arrived. Our loss in the operations was one sepoy killed and one sepoy and about thirty followers wounded. The force consisted of 130 rifles of the Naga Hills Military Police, under Lieutenant D. Macintyre, Commandant, and 70 rifles of the Lakhimpur Military Police under Lieutenant Maxwell, their Commandant. Messrs. Porteous and Davis, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Naga Hills, were the Political Officers with the force.

NOTES FROM GOA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 20.

WHEN a country is passing through a severe crisis upon which its very existence depends, it is necessary that at the head of the administration there should be a statesman who is capable of comprehending the situation and averting the dangers which threaten it. The subject forces itself upon the mind when the actual state of Goa and the chief who governs it is taken into consideration. There was a time when the position of the Governor-General of Goa was that of a country gentleman, whose sole duty consisted in ordering salutes to be fired and balls given on the occasions of royal festivals. The administration was dragging its slow course in the old routine, and the occasional arrival of a patimar relieved the monotonous existence of the residents of the capital city. A good-natured gentleman who could open the palace for frequent dances and condescend to dine with some of his subjects made himself a popular as well as a successful Governor. The times, however, are changed. The traffic which was formerly carried by carts, coolies, and bullocks is now borne away by a railway, and still the representatives of His Most Faithful Majesty do not appear to have made any perceptible improvement or any greater fitness for grasping the situation and acting accordingly. The most active efforts of the Government have been its remarkable faculty for interchanging the houses of institutions. Thus one Governor removes the Government House to the High Court and the High Court is established at the Governor's palace. His successor reverses this order. One makes a garden, another destroys it as unsightly. The present Governor-General has been singular in his efforts to carry out reforms, and his attention has been engrossed by the artistic beauty of the palaces of Cabo and Pangim, between which he divides his attention He has been so eager in the embellishment of the Pangim Palace that he first painted the walls and afterwards removed the roof through which the unexpected rain in January last, which poured in torrents, damaged the artistic work. This accident brought in an order in the *Bolletim do Governo* complaining of the unnatural interference of the element.

Senhor Cardoso de Carvalho is an excellent gentleman, and has been doing the duties of the hall very satisfactorily, but His Excellency has not pleased everyone. The press has been after him, and is now tired of asking him for energetic measures and abusing him for his "incapacity." I believe, however, that he has been honestly trying to do his duty, and if he has not succeeded it is not his fault. It is evident that in Portugal a Colonial Governorship is considered a sinecure, and any favourite of the Minister may be pitch-forked into the post, no matter whether he understands anything of administration or not. All civil and military appointments exact especial training on the part of officers to occupy a post, but the Governor-Generalship of Goa evidently requires no such training. The choice generally falls on military or naval officers who have had no experience in civil administration, and it is, therefore, no wonder that they have hitherto proved themselves a failure. Portugal may yet take a leaf from the British Administration in sending to India men specially trained for high administrative work. The inferiority of the Portuguese administration has been obvious in every branch of the service, and no steps are taken to improve the intellectual status of the officers.

At the initiative of Senhor Jose Maria de Sa, the *Administrador* of Sanguem, steam communication, brought about by private enterprise, has been established between Sanguem and Sanverdem. A travellers' bungalow at the latter place has also been taken up to give free accommodation to the travellers awaiting the passage. Any profit that may accrue from the enterprise is to be devoted to charitable purposes. It is a pleasing sign that the country is being opened up with communications on land and river just to meet the requirements necessitated by the railway. The Government have been doing their duty in this respect very satisfactorily ; for it will be found that every navigable river is now plied by steam launches which afford every kind of [illegible] place to another. But from a financial point of view the Government enterprise has been a failure. It is with justice that the press has condemned official management and is advocating private enterprise. There are some half-dozen vessels now belonging to Government ; all of them were bought second-hand. To begin with, they were almost worn out when they were purchased. The allowances paid to officers to buy them as well as the salaries of the men in charge of them have made the bargains very dear, and it was little wonder then that every now and then the machinery broke down, causing serious inconvenience to passengers. If Government wishes to see river navigation flourish they will have to recognise the necessity of severing altogether its connection with the traffic and giving the contract to some private firm, which will not only work with profit but also with regularity, besides saving the Government much money and the odium which it now brings upon itself by allowing ricketty vessels to run in the passenger service.

The subordinates of the P. W. Department have been busy in surveying the Hill Conceicao preparatory to determining a site for the future archiepiscopal palace, for which the Minister has already sanctioned a lakh of rupees. A better locality could not have been chosen suitable to the high dignity of the Patriarch Archibishop of Goa, except that it will not be very acceptable to the numerous visitors who will have to achieve a fatiguing ascent before they pay their respects to His Grace.

A disastrous fire occurred lately at Durbate which within a short time burnt down 13 houses. The flames made themselves apparent at about 11 a.m., and a strong breeze that prevailed at the time favoured them, so that in a short time the whole block was enveloped in the conflagration and destroyed. There was fortunately no loss of life.

THE B. B. AND C I. TIME TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Might I be allowed to represent to the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities the extreme desirability of altering that portion of their Time Table which has proved of so great an inconvenience to the passengers by the Goregam, Borwalli, Bhynder, and Verar stations? The Down Verar Local is an inconvenient train ; it starts too late in the evening. As regards the Up trains, the only convenient train throughout the day is the Verar ; the one that follows comes to Bombay after 8 p. m.—Yours, &c.,

SHANTARAM P. WASSUDEO.

Thakurdwar Road, Jan. 23.

MR. W. A. EAST, C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

THE services of the Rev. J. Moulson, B.A., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

COLONEL A. M. PHILIPS has delivered over the office of Assistant Political Agent of Jhalavad Prant, Kathiawar.

CAPTAIN G. E. HYDE CATES, on being relieved by Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, will act as second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry.

COLONEL NUTT, received charge of the office of First Assistant, Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant, Kathiawad, on 22nd ult.

MEERUT, writes a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, is by no means healthy just now, as there are numberless cases of fever among the troops. Poor Lieutenant Wombwell, of the King's Royal Rifles, succumbed to typhoid fever on Friday and was buried with the usual honours. Captain Wood and Major Paley, of the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, are dangerously ill, as also Captain Reid of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. The Warwickshire Regiment have some 70 or 80 men in hospital—they say from liver ; while natives are suffering from fever, spleen, and other sicknesses in an inordinate degree. The great scarcity of rain is supposed to be the cause of all this sickness, and a local famine is feared, as all crops are stunted and backward. The Duc d'Orleans had to put off his ball a second time, and, owing to the deaths of Captain Dyson and Lieutenant Wombwell, the balls of the 8th Hussars and Royal Artillery have also been postponed indefinitely, while all sports have been stopped for a while.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE seventh election in the history of Municipal affairs in Bombay is now over. It passed off yesterday without much excitement—in fact quietly. It was very evident, however, that there was a good deal of canvassing going on to and from the various polling places ; there were to be seen the carriages of the candidates carrying backwards and forwards their supporters. Voting commenced at nine in the morning and continued till six in the evening, but the proceedings throughout the day lacked the excitement of previous elections, inasmuch as the voting by ballot according to the new Act prevented the candidates and the electors from ascertaining how the voting was progressing, and how at different hours of the day the poll stood. They were, therefore, although they might have a pretty shrewd idea of how the day was going for them, kept in a state of comparative uncertainty as to their chances and will be till Saturday at least, for it is not till then that the enumeration will have been got through with, and that the Commissioner will be able to declare the results of the seventh Municipal Elections of Bombay. At six o'clock the polling at all the wards closed, the polling officers made a list of the challenged cases, sealed up the ballot boxes, and forwarded the whole to the Commissioner to await his instructions as to the beginning of the counting.

Out of a population of 748,309 there were 7,609 voters who might have gone to the poll had they chosen, although this showed a decrease of 440 on the number on the roll at the last election three years ago, when there were 8,049. As has been already mentioned in these columns, the decrease occurred on the Hindoo voters who had come down from 3,323 to 2,571, in the Parsees on whom a decreas was noticeable of 530, while the Mahomedans had dropped from 2,025 to 1,808. In the Europeans however, there was a marked increase, they having risen from 527 to 572. The following table may give an idea of the number of qualified voters yesterday as compared with that of three years ago :—

	Population.	Qualified Voters.	Europeans.	Portuguese.	Jews and Armenians.	Chinamen.	Hindoos.	Parsees.	Mahomedans.
1886..	718309	8049	527	166	72	2	3328	1926	[illegible]
1889..	718309	7609	572	153	72	2	2571	[illegible]	1808

Then in addition to those on the table there are 441 Graduates qualified to vote, 171 Fellows of Bombay University, and 423 Justices.

For the thirty-six seats, fifty-one gentlemen went to the poll, fourteen of whom sought the suffrages of the people for the first time.

The polling places for the seven wards were :—

For the A (Fort) Ward, site of New Municipal Offices on the Esplanade, opposite to Victoria Terminus.

For the B (Mandvi) Ward, on the Esplanade, between the Crawford Market and the School of Art.

For the C (Bhuleshwar) Ward, Nal Bazar Market.

For the D (Girgaum) Ward, Girgaum Ward Office, corner of Gowalia and Gamdevi Roads.

For the E (Byculla) Ward, Sankli Road, near the Byculla Bridge.

For the F (Parel) Ward } At the Dadar Ward
For the G (Mahim) Ward } Office.

It may be of interest to mention that six of the candidates who stood yesterday have served in the Corporation since its commencement in 1872, having been successful at the last six elections. The gentlemen referred to were Mr. Sundravandas Purshotumdas, who was one of the candidates in the Mandvi ward, Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee, Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, and Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, who contested the Bhuleshwar ward, and Mr. Muncherjee Navrojee Banajee, who was one of the seven candidates for the Byculla ward.

FORT WARD.

[illegible] them being old members of the Corporation, namely, Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla M. Sayani, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, and Mr. Kavasji Merwanji Shroff, the five new candidates being Mr. Dinsha Edulji Vacha, Mr. Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Mr Barjorjee Sorabji Shroff, Mr. Framji Dorabji Divecha, and Mr. Bomanji Pherozsha. As a proof of the popularity of the Hon. Mr. Sayani, who has served on the Corporation so long, he was nominated in the Mandvi ward as well as in the Fort, and the new candidate, Mr. Pherozsha, was also nominated to the Mandvi ward. These two gentlemen, however, retired to take their chances in the Mandvi Ward alone. The number of qualified voters in this ward yesterday showed a decrease on last election, numbering only 1,002 as compared with 1,174 out of a population of 67,555.

The following shows where the decrease on last year lies :—

	1886.	1889.
Europeans	161	[illegible]
Portuguese	9	7
Jews and Armenians	16	14
Hindus	317	318
Parsees	597	[illegible]
Mahomedans	74	58
Total qualified voters...	1,174	1,002

The above really makes the total of qualified voters of 926, but the graduates, fellows, and justices bring the roll up to 1,002. It will be seen from the above that although Europeans have increased, the number of Hindus, Parsees, and Mahomedans, have dropped in a very marked degree. At the commencement polling was slow, but got a little brisker as the day advanced. At no time was there anything like a rush, however, although it was during the hours approaching the close of the poll that there was anything like what might be termed excitement, many gentlemen taking the opportunity to call and record their votes on the way home from office. As electors put in an appearance, canvassers besieged them on every side, accompanying them to the polling place, coaxing and trying their best to wheedle them into giving just one vote to one or another candidate. It was amusing sometimes to watch a canvasser, as he noticed an elector leaving running after him, and with an earnest expression on his countenance hold few words of conversation with him. Then the anxious look would disappear from the canvasser's face, he would laugh, and cordially shake the voter by the hand. It was easy to guess what had been the subject of conversation. There is no wonder that the supporters of each candidate were anxious to secure every vote they could possibly get, for there are only seats for six representatives, therefore there are bound to be two unsuccessful, Messrs. Sayani and Pherozsha having retired. But throughout the whole proceedings in the Fort ward, everything passed off most smoothly, and, though working hard against each other, nothing but the greatest good humour and courtesy prevailed amongst the rival parties. Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, acted as superintending ward officer, and the other ward officers were : for Europeans, Eurasians, and Portuguese, Messrs. Douglas, Bennett, and W. Pearson ; for Hindus, Messrs. Dadaji Banaji and Martand Gungadhur ; for Mahomedans, Jews, and Armenians, Mr. S. Viegas ; for Parsees, Messrs. Dorabji Hirjibhoy, Rustomji Nowroji, Ardeshir Pestonji, and Dorabji Barjorji.

MANDVI WARD.

Ten candidates appeared on the field to contest the eight seats in this ward. The Mandvi ward has a population of 167,345 persons and 1,626 voters, of whom 17 are Europeans, 18 Portuguese, 28 Jews and Americans, 1 Chinese, 594 Hindus, 33 Parsees, and 935 Mahomedans. With 10 Graduates of the University, the total number of voters comes to 1,636. Mr. S. Tomlinson was the polling officer in this ward, and the polling place was a large enclosure on the Esplanade, near the School of Art. A large covered shed was erected on the southern side of the enclosure, in which very convenient arrangements were made for the polling officer and his staff of assistants. Divisions were made for the different nationalities of voters. There were a large number of seats, at which Hindu and Mahomedan voters, according to the alphabetical order of their names, appeared before the poll-taker and registered their votes in a manner which was free from all cause of confusion and worry. Under another shed on the western side of the enclosure, were arranged tables and chairs at which friends and employés of some of the candidates were busy filling in the voting forms, which, after preparation, were to be placed before the polling officer. Mr. Fazulbhoy [illegible] jee had his own tent pitched in the enclosure, in which tables and chairs were provided for the accommodation of the voters, and where the voting forms were filled up for Mr. Fazulbhoy, and the

Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani. Refreshments were liberally supplied in this tent for the friends and supporters of the candidates by Mr. Nensey Peroo Mahomed. Mr. Rahimtoola Khyraz had pitched another tent with banners flying at the top (one bearing his name and another representing a crescent), in which all requisite arrangements had been made, not only for the accommodation of the voters, but also for supplying them with refreshments, consisting of fruits, sweetmeats, "pillas," &c. The enclosure presented the appearance of a fair throughout the day. Many carriages, hired by the candidates for driving over their supporters from their residences to the polling place, lined the Esplanade Road. Placards were put up with the names of the candidates printed on them in large letters. Booths had been erected in the foot-path for the sale of fruit, sherbut, aerated waters, &c., and hawkers of various articles, green cocoanuts, tea, coffee, &c., had the free run of the entire enclosure. The greatest possible excitement arose when a voter appeared within its precincts. The friends and supporters of two, three, or more of the candidates literally took possession of him by holding him by his clothes or different parts of his body. He was importuned to go to this or that part of the enclosure, all at the same time, for the filling in of the voting forms. If he hesitated, he was reminded of the promises he was said to have made to give his votes in favour of this or that candidate, and he was entreated to stick to his alleged promise. But he found it impossible to comply with the request, simultaneously made, by the friends of different candidates. To extricate himself from the awkward position in which he found himself, he had no alternative but to be stiff and blunt in the face of obloquy and vituperation, to displace some and favour others of the candidates. In a few instances, the voters were actually dragged from one place to another; and in one instance, a voter, a fisherman, was caught hold of by his arms by a powerful person from behind, and made to run a race from the middle of the enclosure up to the voting-place in order to save him from the grasp of the friends of other candidates. The proceeding was a bold one, but it proved effectual, much to the amusement of the spectators. The enclosure was watered by Municipal water-carts, which kept the place cool and free from dust. At 6 p. m. it was ascertained that out of 1,636 persons, 1,000 had voted in this ward in the following proportions:—586 Mahomedans, 367 Hindus, 17 Jews and Armenians, 14 Parsees, 12 Portuguese and Eurasians, and 4 Europeans. It was believed that Mr. Bomonjee Perozsha polled the lowest number of votes and goes out; and that either Dr. Viegas or Dr. Underwood will be the other unsuccessful candidate, but of course this is only a guess, but what the chances of the candidates really are cannot be known until after enumeration.

BHULESHWUR WARD.

This ward has a population of 213,544 persons and 1,885 voters, of whom 4 are Europeans, 44 Portuguese, 1 Chinese, 1,039 Hindus, 398 Parsees, and 399 Mahomedans. With the large number of 163 graduates of the University, the total number of qualified voters came to 2,048. Here there were ten candidates for eight seats. The polling place of this ward was at the Null Bazar Market, a new shed for the extension of the market being utilised for the purposes of the election. Rao Saheb Virpersad Tapipersad was the polling officer, who had some nineteen assistants under him. Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee and Mr. Tribhowundass Munguldas Nathoobhoy, two of the candidates, had at their own expense erected *mandaps* in another part of the market for the accommodation of their friends and supporters. Owing, however, to the very limited space allowed for the other candidate, the entrance to the polling place was most inconveniently crowded, occasioning much annoyance to the candidates and their supporters. At certain stages of the polling there was much hustling and uproar, and free movement among the crowd of voters was out of the question. The most successful of the candidates were believed to be Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee and Mr. Tribhowundas Munguldas Nothoobhoy. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook was said to be the least likely to succeed; and the other unsuccessul candidate will probably be either Mr. Shamrao Manockjee Rele or Mr. Jugmohondas Vundravundass. In all, 1,244 persons registered their votes in this ward, of whom 740 were Hindus, 283 Parsees, and 221 Mahomedans, Europeans, Portuguese, &c.

GIRGAUM WARD.

In the Girgaum ward there were five seats and eight candidates, three of whom were new ones. Their names are Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. R N. Khory, Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas, Eknath R. Khote, Manekshaw J. Talyarkhan, N. G. [illegible] ber of registered voters in this ward [illegible], of whom 266 had recorded their votes by noon at the polling office near Gowalia Tank. About two dozen lady-voters, belonging to various sections of the community, attended during the day to exercise their franchise, and although every facility was given to those who did not wish to emerge from the seclusion of their carriages, most of them preferred to present themselves at the table of the polling officer, in order to give their votes. From an early hour, the voters began to come in steadily, and they were eagerly received by one or other of the candidates or their electioneering agents. The monotony of the proceeding was relieved at times by a tug-of-war between the agents of rival candidates in regard to electors who did not appear to have definitely pledged themselves beforehand to any particular individual. A mild Borah, immediately on entering the precincts of the office, was so much bewildered by the tender attentions he received at their hands, that he could scarcely recover himself for some time after he had recorded his votes in favour of the lucky candidate who dad eventually succeeded in securing the prize. Towards evening the voting went on rather briskly, and when it was closed at 6 p.m., it was found that 486 rate-payers in all had given their votes. Their number was distributed as follows:—55 Europeans, Eurasians, and Portuguese, 201 Hindoos, 211 Parsees, and 19 Mahomedans, Jews, and Armenians. Dr. A. D. Mody, the energetic secretary of the Girgaum Ward Committee, had issued handbills recommending the canditates selected by that body to the notice of the rate-payers. The polling officer who presided at this ward was Mr. S. N. Cooper, whose tact and wide experience of Municipal affairs stood him in good stead in settling the knotty points which were referred to him, and his decisions were invariably received with satisfaction by the parties against whom they went.

BYCULLA WARD.

The election of councillors in the Byculla ward, which took place at a temporary office near the Byculla Bridge, passed off very quietly. Although, as in the other wards, there was a contest, if contest it could be called, seven gentlemen offering themselves as candidates for the five seats in the ward. As elsewhere in the city, the arrangements for the polling were very complete, and what with the assistance of the candidates themselves and their canvassers, the Byculla voters had little difficulty in giving their five votes to whom they pleased. The Byculla voters number, including graduates, 836 out of a population of 143,818. And of these 836 persons, 129 were Europeans, 32 were Portuguese, 14 were Jews, 241 were Hindus, 140 were Parsees, 252 were Mahomedans, and 28 were graduates. The seven gentlemen who send the suffrages of these 836 voters were Messrs. Behramji N. Servai, Muncherji N. Banaji, merchant Jaya Karadi Lingu, contractor, E. R. Freeborn, and Shivaji Dharmaji, merchant, Major H. Selby, Deputy Consulting Engineer, and Rai Bahadur Luchmansingh, Superintendent Railway Mail Service. The last named gentleman and Mr. Luchmon Singh were candidates for the first time, but the other gentlemen were old members of the Corporation, and there seemed to be an amicable arrangement among them to direct their secondary efforts merely against the election of the new candidates. Most of the candidates had many assistants and energetic canvassers. But Major Selby, either feeling quite sure about the safety of his seat, or, having such implicit confidence in the worthy doctor, or, on the other hand, quite indifferent whether he retained his seat at the Municipal Board or not, evidently did not consider it worth his while to visit the scene of conflict, where other candidates were personally seeking out their men, reminding them of promised votes. His canvasser was in fact the only one in Byculla who had engaged gharries and sent them far and wide through the ward, placarded with requests for votes. But Major Selby knew his supporter, and the experiences of a few months ago, when he sought election to the Standing Committee, well enabled him to judge of the capabilities of his "man" beyond a slight ill-feeling, and an exhibition of it on rare occasions due to the fact that certain voters now and then forgot their promises and went over to the others, there was no excitement whatever. As a voter very sententiously put it, "No drinks, no bribery, no bond, no fight, fearfully quite affair this." And so indeed it was. Mr. J. W. Smith, of the Municipality, acted as superintending polling officer, but, as stated before, neither he nor his assistants had any trouble in collecting the voting papers, the voters having been well watched by their candidates.

PAREL WARD.

The polling of this ward was held at the Dadur ward office under the superintendence of Mr. Nasarvanji Koyaji, who was assisted by Messrs. E. Sazba and B. D. Banajee. This ward returned only one candidate in former times, and Mr. Nanabhai B. Jejeebhai represented it uncontested ever since the constitution of the Corporation. This time, however, three candidates put themselves forward for the two seats that have been given to this ward by virtue of the constitution of the new Municipal Act. They were Messrs. N. B. Jejeebhai, Bhagvandass Narotumdass, and Kharshedji Nasarvanji Wadia. Unlike, therefore, on former occasions, when its representative had quite a walk-over, the Parel ward was contested this time briskly. At the commencement of the polling there was a great rush of rate-payers, and the struggle between the candidates and their respective partisans for securing votes for them was so intense that the superintendent had to interfere more than once. In the early part of the polling Mr. Ollivant paid a visit to the office, and finding the arrangements for registering votes very unsatisfactory, ordered an adjoining room to be added to the polling booth, thus giving sufficient space for the swelling crowd to move about. Soon after noon there was a lull, but towards the close of the poll the canvassing was again keen, though not so much as at the opening. This ward covers a population of 41,352 persons, of whom 207 are entitled to vote. Of this number, 139 persons were declared to have exercised their power of franchise at the close of the poll. The result of voting for the several candidates was not declared; but it is confidently asserted that Mr. Nanabhai B. Jejeebhai had led the poll all through the day and stood highest at the finish. It was even asserted that he had secured 114, that Mr. B. Narotumdass had secured about 95, and Mr. K. N. Wadia 69 votes, respectively, although how this conclusion could have been arrived at under the present system is difficult to say. However, to-morrow ought to tell, and then it will be found how far conjecture has been correct.

MAHIM WARD.

This ward has a population of 31,390 persons, of whom 30 are Europeans, 10 Portuguese, 1 Jew, 102 Hindoos, 68 Parsees, 31 Mahomedans, and six graduates are entitled to vote, each voter being entitled to two votes. The polling of this ward also took place at the Dadur Ward Office, Mr. N. Koyaji being the superintendent. It has the right of returning two representatives, but three candidates contested the seats, and a very hot contest it was too. The candidates were Messrs. Parshotumdass M. Nuthoobhai, Joseph F. Fernandez, and Jamshedji K. Cama. There was a continual influx of voters to register their votes at the commencement; and at 1. p.m. 128 votes were registered. By degrees this number rose to 210 at 3 p.m, and at the close of the poll 286 was the sum total of votes registered. Here too, though the result is not officially declared, Mr. P. Mungaldass is spoken of as having come off first, the next being Mr. Fernandez.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, Captain S. H. Moule, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Meredith
Mr Lethbridge
Mr R A B Preston
Mrs Hoey
Rev and Mrs LeFebre and 2 children
Dr and Mrs C Claxton
Mr and Mrs Harperink
Mr Waltjen
Mr and Mrs Birch.
Col W North
Miss Munro
Mr Trinker
Mr Haughton
Mrs Lancaster
Mr Neville
Mr and Mrs Frank Jones
Mr Mody
Mr Mitchell

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J A Bryce
Mr J Samuelson
Mr T Pellott
Mr Cole
Mr Roby
Mr Meredith
Mr A C Kennard
Mr Caldecott

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Hugal
Mr Gobin
Mr Lynch
Mr Raymond
Mrs Herter
Miss Berdan
Mr Herter

FOR MALTA.—Col and Mrs Branson.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mrs Tibbetts

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 1st Feb. 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr W Hodding, Deputy Surgeon-Genl Cates, and Mr Mackenzie.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs Yerkes, Miss Cruickshank, Mr Hutchinson, Mr Barnett, Dr Jacoby, Mr Moir, Mr A J MacCullum, Mr Dogett, and Rev R Lawson.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Cooper, Mr Rawson, Mr Atherson, Mr O'Neil, Mr Cockburn, Mr W C Oldanc, Mr R Woolley, Mr W Morgans, Major Ellis, and Mr H J Barret.

Per s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, 8th Feb. 1889

FOR LONDON.—Mr W G Crawford, Lord and Lady Herschell, Mr H Kindersley, Mr and Mrs Crosby, Mrs Bartlett, Mrs Duncan, Master Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr W Fry, Mr Andreac, Major and Mrs Little, Mr [illegible]

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs W S Caine, Mr Ford, M le Comte de Basterot, M Lingi Capanna, Mr H Auld, Mr Rohilliart, Mr Adems, Mr A Tatham, Mr W B Colmore, Mr F Kerrall, Mr A Dawes, Mr Micrulschi, Mr H C Venies, Mr J G Grieve, Mr G Swann, Mr C A Field, and Capt W G Renton.

FOR PORT SAID.—Bishop and Mrs Fowler, Mr Fowler Dr C Greene and Dr S S Greene.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs Plummer, two Misses Plummer, and Genl Johnstone.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 15th Feb., 1889

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs Clifford Brooke, Mr H Millar, Mr Schlagel, Mr Budd, Mr Topping and Mr Archer.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Miss Bland and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Fuches, Mr and Mrs Kellcher, and Miss Lynge.

Per s. s. Bengal, Capt. W. Barratt, 22nd Feb., 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Miss Locke King, Miss Nepean, Mr M Scott Williams, Hon Mr and Mrs Marshall, two Misses Marshall, Dr and Mrs MacGregor, Mr and Mrs L H Mylne, and Surgn-Genl and Mrs Madden.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col and Mrs Le Geyt, Mr J P Thomas, Mr J Thomas, Mr T F Hamilton, Mr G H Grant, Mr W M Hay Grant, Mr T Grant, Lord and Lady Jersey, Surgn-Genl Penny, Mr Ashworth, Mr F Whitney, Mr W Birkmyre, Miss Birkmyre, Mr S Gowan, Maj-Genl E F Chapman, Mr J B Cass, Mrs Gaseli, Mr and Mrs Wheler, Mr H E Lockhart, Mr S C Whitting, Mr H A Erskine, Mr Mo Juns, Mr W Hoare, Mr B Heywood Jones, and Mr Moreton Frewen.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr R S Campbell, Mr J McNabb Campbell, and Mr H W Edwards.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr H W Hudson.

FOR MALTA.—Sir John Fowler and Mr A J Flower.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 1st March 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Tweedie, Mr Dunlop Best, Mr J G Smith, Miss McBride Browne, Hon. Mr Justice O Kinealy.

FOR BRINDISI.—Capt G F Guyon.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. H. Wyatt, 8th March, 1889

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Capt C Stracey, Mr and Mrs M V Charrington, Capt in and Mrs Coles and child, Mr and Mrs Biddington, Mr Cohen, Mrs Cash, Miss Manning, Mr Cash, Mr and Mrs J Beck, Col and Mrs Weston, Mr and Mrs Lyon, Miss Lyon, Baron and Baroness Campbell, Mrs Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Mr Hutchinson, Miss Mason, Miss Burness, Mr Scott, Mr Jamsetjee N Tata, Mr Norman Taylor, Mr G Gilligan, Hon Mr and Mrs Hawker, three Misses Hawker, Mr Hawker, Mr Spitta, Mr P H Valladares, Mrs Jones, Mr Jones, Mrs Greig and infants, Miss Sillan, Mr Richmond Brown, Dr and Mrs Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mr Cavaghan and child, Mr and Mrs J. Sanders.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr C Schmalz, Mr Doller, Mr A Murcott, Mr Allbless, Mr C H Dady, Mr and Mrs E A Thurburn, Mr T G Oakshott, Miss Oakshott, Mr H Berners, Mr and Mrs D Jardine, Miss Jardine, Mr Gregory, Miss Gregory, Col E W Smith, Mr and Mrs F Jourdun, and Col and Mrs Bartholomew and child, Mr J Smith, and Mr Plierringer.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr Dewhurst, Mr and Mrs Senior, two Misses Senior, Mrs March, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Mr and Mrs Corbett, Miss Corbett, and Mr H G Corbett.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 15th March, 1889

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr S S Britain, Mr F G Self, and Mr C F Self.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr J Robinson, Rev and Mrs Fairly Daly, Mr Lee-Warner, Mrs Richey, Mr Richey (Junior), Mr Graham and Col. and Mrs Hay.

Per s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, 22nd March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr W P Warburton and child, Mr and Mrs J Henderson, Mr and Mrs C E Romilly, Mrs Ebden, 4 children and infant, Mr and Mrs T G Ashton, Mr M Durst, Mrs Gardiner, Miss Gardiner and 3 children, Mrs Bayley, 2 children and infant, and Mrs Forrest, 2 children and 2 infants, Mrs Drury, Miss Sharp, Mr and Mrs Hadenfeldt, Col and Mrs Bannerman and 2 Misses Bannerman.

FOR BRINDISI.—Miss R Hervey, Miss Hervey, Mr F J Kingsley, Mrs Cleghorn, Mr and Mrs G W Allen, and Mr Allan E Batchelor.

Per s.s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, 29th March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Rushworth and child, Revd and Mrs Anderson and 3 children, Miss Young, Miss Jackson.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Warden, Mr and Mrs Frere and child, two Misses Stokes, Mr C C Kilburn, Mr and Mrs O'Donnell, Mr Frost and infant, Mr H H Macleod, Mr Pray, Mr and Mrs Dawie and 2 children and infant, Mr F Schiller, Mr T H Thomson, Mr A B Stuart, Mrs Whiteway, Mr and Mrs Traill.

Per s.s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, 5th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr T W Grant, Miss Hotham, Major and Mrs Martin and infant, Maj-Genl D MacFarlane, Mrs A W Robinson, Mr A P Robinson, Mrs Ellwood and child, Master Ellwood, Mrs Moore, Mr and Mrs John Russell, Mr W P Howard, and Mr O Dunell.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col Boddam, Miss Boddam, Mrs Cox and infant, Sir R and Lady Sandeman, Mr S Tremearne, Mr and Mrs Ford, Mr Patterson, Mr and Mrs F L Charles, and Miss Cotes.

Per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, 19th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr G Arbuthnot, Lady Edge, Miss Edge and child, Mr and Mrs D Rathbotham, Mr J Hudson, and Mr and Mrs Rottingan and 3 children.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr T Walker.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 26th April, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Surg-Genl Walker.

THE PARSEES AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the many resolutions arrived at the last so-called National Congress was, "That this Congress, while fully appreciating the concessions recommended by the Public Service Commission in their Reports, consider it necessary to place on record its conviction that full justice will never be done to the people of India until the open competition for the Indian Civil Service is held simultaneously in England and in India." As your readers are doubtless aware, this was an amendment on Mr. P. M. Mehta's original resolution, which was subsequently withdrawn by Mr. Mehta, the former being carried as a substantive proposition.

With every deference to Mr. Mehta's learning, I humbly submit the following for the consideration of the Parsees. The presence of Messrs. Wacha, Mehta, and Sethna in the Congress will be indicated as a representation from the Parsee community. In the first place, I venture to inquire, in what general gathering or convocation of the Parsee community were these gentlemen elected to represent the interests of the Parsis at the Congress? For, to represent a community, is not such a convocation a *sine qua non*? I have not—at this distance from Bombay—heard or read of any such sectional meeting having been held in Bombay, where the best of Parsi intellect is centred. These gentlemen went, I therefore presume, as delegates of an association in Bombay, and, therefore, are supposed to have proceeded to the Congress to represent, not the view of the Parsis, but of the Bombay people as a whole.

If Mr. Mehta's original resolution had been carried (and thanks to Mr. Ghose for his amendment), it would have, I submit, inflicted on the Parsis a mischievous hardship. We all say that the existing regulations as regards the locality of the Civil Service examinations have a great deal hampered the progress of the Indian nations; and in support of this the most cogent argument held forward is on the score of caste prejudices. I admit that caste prejudices do greatly interfere with the aspirations of our young men to proceed to England for these examinations. Of course, Parsis will admit that this prejudice has nothing to do with them. Then, I ask, ever since the throwing open of the covenanted civil service examinations to India, how many have gained admission up to date? Let me here acknowledge one chief obstacle to a larger number of Parsis going up for the Covenanted Civil Service, and that is the age restriction. Even admitting this as a barrier—(although Parsis are known for the very early age at which they take their degress),—I ask how many have gained admission up to date? Two or three? Again I ask, how many Parsis have gained admission into the Statutory Civil Service since its introduction in the Bombay Presidency? At least three (not taking into consideration the several rejected offers to Parsi officers already in Government service). How many years have elapsed since the introduction of the first mentioned Civil Service? and how many since that of the latter? Compare the gain *to the Parsis* from the Covenanted Civil Service with that obtained from the Civil Service under the Statute. Put alongside these figures the respective periods of their introduction. Again, how many members of the other nationalities have gained admission under the Covenanted Civil Service rules and how many under the Statutory rules? Then bring before your mind's eye the total population of these indigenous races and that of your own community (a mere drop in the ocean!) and say who has been most benifited under the Statutory Civil Service rules? These indigenous races of India, or the Parsis? I again venture to ask also: is it to see a great gain withdrawn from the Parsis that they are to go to what the leaders of it call the *National* Congress and get Mr. Mehta to propose a resolution that gives a death-blow to the vast and superior advantages we Parsis are at present enjoying under the Statutory Civil Service rules? Have we already grown rich enough in the coveted appointments under the British rule to be able in future to throw them away so generously? This is what Mr. Mehta's proposed but sebsequently withdrawn resolution means in so far as the interests of the Parsis are concerned.

In saying that "the appointments under the Statute of 1870 were not worth having, and, therefore, if they (the Indians) lost a few appointments by having the Statute abolished, the appointments they would have reserved for them, in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, would be clear gain, &c., &c." In saying this Mr. Telang could not have hit on a better argument to draw down the applause which followed its conclusion.

Even a foreigner [illegible] danger that lurked behind the original resolution when he contended that "under the system of the Statutory Civil Service a great many more appointments were open to natives than there would be under the compromise recommended by the Public Service Commission." Could a better and stronger argument than this have been brought forward, in so far as the Parsis are concerned? It was against this contention of Mr. Norton that Mr. Telang set forth the above argument of his—an argument that greatly harms the interests of the Parsis.

Let me not, however, be understood to suggest that Mr. Mehta's proposition was altogether in the wrong. What I submit is, why I ask for the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service *before* the Indian nation, including the Parsis, has had an opportunity to judge whether or not the raising of the age for the Covenanted Civil Service candidates has resulted in a gain to the nation far outweighing that now obtained under the Statutory Rules for the Service.—Yours, &c.,

Lahore, Jan. 21. M. M. MURZBAN.

ADDRESS TO THE NEW SHERIFF.

AT his residence near Kavasji Tank last week the members of the Guzerat Club, Ahmedabad, presented an address, of which the following is the text, to Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik:—"The Guzerat Club, Ahmedabad, Dec. 22, 1888. To Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Esq.

Dear Friend,—We, the undersigned members of the Guzerat Club and Mitra Melapaka and other residents of this ancient city, take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt gratification at your having been nominated to the eminent position of Sheriff of Bombay. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to our noble Governor, Lord Reay, for this rare distinction, which he has been pleased to confer upon you. The fact that you are the first Guzerati gentleman who has been selected for this exceptional honour gives us greater delight. As you have spent a portion of your early life in this city of ours, we venture to hope that you will accept our congratulations with feelings of friendliness and affection. The deep interest that you have been taking in the general welfare of our countymen has been a special cause of satisfaction we feel on this occasion. Your learning, your activity, and your philanthropy have made you worthy of all kinds of honour and distinction. The active help rendered by you to the cause of local self-government in the shape of a work entitled "Notes on Local Self-Government" has been appreciated by all who have the good of the country at heart. The sympathy you have evinced for the agricultural class has been evidenced by your advocacy of the landed interest when the land-tax was enhanced. Your work in the Bombay Municipal Corporation is a strong proof of your ability and zeal. The literary feature of your life has not been less marked. You were the first to introduce to the Guzerati-reading public the dramatic skill and poetic beauties of our illustrious poet and dramatist, Kalidas. In conclusion, we reiterate our feelings of thankfulness to his Excellency Lord Reay and express our earnest wish that he, with his usual graciousness and discrimination, would, at an early date, confer upon you higher honours when you will have greater opportunities of rendering more valuable service to your countrymen."

COLONEL W. T. BUDGEN, D.S.O., R.A., has been appointed to act on the district stage with the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General during the absence on leave in Tasmania of Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B.

MESSRS. COWASJEE DINSHAH ADENWALLA and Brothers have presented for the use of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshah Petit Hospital for animals a strong built four-wheeled English cart with a top and a door at the back. The cart is worth Rs. 750. The Executive Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have accepted the offer with thanks.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—During every break of wintry weather exertions should be made by the afflicted to recover health before unremitting cold and trying storms set in. Throat ailments, coughs, wheezings, asthmatical affections, shortness of breath, morning nausea and accumulations of phlegm can readily be removed by rubbing this fine derivative Ointment twice a day upon the chest and neck. Holloway's treatment is strongly recommended with the view of giving immediate ease, preventing prospective danger, and effecting permanent relief. These all-important ends his Ointment and Pills can accomplish, and will surely prevent insidious diseases from fastening on the constitution to display themselves afterwards in those disastrous forms that will probably embitter life till death itself is almost prayed for.

VILLAGE SANITATION IN BOMBAY.

A BILL with the object of "providing a simple machinery for promoting sanitary improvements and preventing insanitary acts and ommissions in the villages of this Presidency which are not included in a municipal district or a military cantonment" is shortly to be introduced into the council of H. E the Governor of Bombay by Sir Raymond West. In his statement of objects and reasons Sir Raymond says:—

Such villages may be divided into (*a*) villages in which, under the advice and with the encouragement of the district officers or, in some cases, independently of such advice and encouragment, the inhabitants voluntarily take adequate measures for sanitation and conservancy; (*b*) villages in which a very simple form of an institution is necessary for enforcing observance of ordinary sanitary rules and securing the supply of minor sanitary wants; (*c*) villages which are too small to be constituted municipalities, but which, owing to their size or for other special reasons, need to be placed under a somewhat more elaborate and strict system than villages in class (*b*).

For villages in class (*a*), no legal provision is necessary, and so long as the inhabitants of any village co-operate to provide satisfactorily for keeping their village clean and free from nuisances, and for supplying it with pure water and such other wants of a similar nature as are within their means, it is not intended that any portion of this Bill should be applied to it.

To villages in class (b), it is proposed (section 6), that the Collector shall, in his discretion, but not without in the first place hearing objections, apply Part II of the Bill. This part enacts that there shall be a Sanitary Committee in every village to which it applies, consisting of three or more adult householders appointed by the Collector, and that every Magistrate having jurisdiction in the village may, at any time, take part in the Committee's proceedings. Power is given to the Committee to make rules (section 11) for giving effect to the purposes of the Act, and to take cognizance of and punish breaches of those rules (section 14). It can also authorise expenditure for the purposes of the Act (section 16), and the necessary moneys for such expenditure can be raised either voluntarily or by a rate assessed by the Collector, in conference with the Committee, on the inhabitants of the village.

Section 7 enables the Governor in Council to extend Part III of the Bill to any village, or group of villages. For such areas, a Sanitary Board will be constituted of persons appointed by the Collector. The members will be partly residents and partly Magistrates having jurisdiction in the area, the number of members being prescribed by Government. In addition to the powers possesed by a Sanitary Committee, a Board will have authority, with the approval of the Collector, to enter into contracts for the daily surface-cleansing of streets, and for the removal of rubbish (section 26), and to provide for the construction of certain essential works and buildings (section 27). Where there is a Sanitary Board, the Collector may, subject to the orders of Government, from time to time appoint a Sanitary Inspector, with necessary subordinates (section 21). The duty of such an Inspector will be (section 22) to take measures for preventing breaches of the Board's rules, and for bringing offenders before the Board for punishment. The Board will be bound (section 29) to provide the salaries of this Inspector and of his subordinates, and all other necessary charges.

Part IV of the Bill contains provisions applicable generally to Sanitary Committees and Boards. Amongst other things, it provides (section 39), that District or Taluka Local Boards may make contributions from the local funds at their disposal to Sanitary Committees or Boards, and that certain village servants shall be placed under the command of the Sanitary Committee or Board (section 41).

The intention is thus to constitute, wherever necessary, small local authorities who, with the co-operation of the magistracy, will be entrusted with the important duty of attending to village sanitation. It is thought that without the aid of such local bodies operating each within the sphere in which by its constitution it is most likely to possess influence, no attempt to introduce the minor measures of sanitary improvements, which everywhere beyond the limits of municipal districts are so urgently needed will be successful and it is believed that for a moderate measure of this nature, the spread of enlightenment in the Bombay Presidency has prepared the people in all except a few backward parts, and that the Bill will be generally acceptable as affording a simple means of remedying a condition of things which is admittedly the cause of widespread disease, and to a very large [illegible] sidency is so frequently visited.

LADY BRASSEY'S LAST BOOK.

IT is only natural that a great though melancholy interest should be felt in Lady Brassey's last volume of travel, observers a writer in an English contemporary which will be published by Messrs. Longmans towards the end of the month. It continues:—

Has not the "Voyage of the *Sunebam*" found its way into every house where books are read, and has it not become a classic because of the freshness and the simplicity with which the hardy and adventurous wife of Lord Brassey described the wanderings of the famous yacht in every sea and over every ocean? Although the "Voyage" was far the most popular of the four books of travel which Lady Brassey published—"The Trades and the Tropics," "The Roaring Forties," and "Storm and Sunshine"—of course, the others which are enumerated had a great vogue, and many people whose literary food is largely supplied by books of travel, are looking forward with keen interest to the Last Voyage—"I believe," says one of our representatives "that it will exceed in sumptuosity any of its predecessors. Lady Brassey took a keen interest in its production, and I believe made a special request to Messrs. Longman, when at Brisbane that it should be made as handsome as possible.

MR. PRITCHETT'S BEAUTIFUL SKETCHES.

Few authors, of course, are ever in the position of Lady Brassey, who only had to rub the lamp to summon the genius. She indicated the number of illustrations, and particularly desired that they should be executed by the most skilful engravers. Mr. Pritchett executed all the original drawings, and very beautiful they are, and scattered profusely throughout the 500 pages of which the book consists. The pictorial feature of the book, which will interest all book lovers, will be the lovely monotint half-page chapter heads, which form the top to each chapter, and are about twenty in number. They represent incidents of travel, and exquisite little seascapes. Here is a muster of elephants in India, there a highly effective sketch of "the coaling" at Port Said; and here you see the bold, sea-worn bluffs which form the entrance to Sydney Harbour. I say nothing of the really exquisite little bits of coral, palms, and tropical foliage, and so on.

THE MONOTINTS AND THE ENGRAVINGS.

Another feature will be some twenty full-page monotints—in the same style as the chapter heads. These have all been done by Nister of Nuremburg, the well-known lithographer; and although they are monotints, and soft brown in colour, they are executed in fine tones. Mr. Whymper, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Pearson have executed the highly finished and delicate wood engravings, and here I may say that it is quite possible—*if you pay the price*—to get woodcuts equal in execution to the best American work.

EDITED BY LADY BROOME.

I should, perhaps, add that the editing of the volume has been done by Lady Broome (Lady Barker, whose book on New Zealand is itself a classic which it is always refreshing to read). Lady Brassey wrote industriously, and all her journals were placed in Lady Broome's hands. The cover is deep blue with gold edgings, and a simple monogram—A. B.—stamped on it. The price is a guinea.

THE Rev. E. S. HALL, M.A., Chaplain of Colaba has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his Lordship's tour of visitation; the Rev. A. W. Baynham, M. A., will officiate as Chaplain of Colaba during the absence of the Rev. E. S. Hall.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ended 22nd January was 500 a death rate of 27·50 per thousand per annum, as against 416, or 23·40, the previous year, and 428, or 27·30 the average over the corresponding periods of the five preceding years. Of the total number, 158 died from fever; 14, cholera; 6, leprosy; 57, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 82, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 35, old age and debility. Classified the deaths were: Buddhist or Jain, 20; Brahmin, 21; Bhatia, 5; Hindu of other castes, 243; Hindu outcaste, 44; Musalman, 112; Parsi, 24; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 2; European, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The number of births registered was 298, as against 306, the corresponding period of last year and 290, the average over the five previous years.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH has been expressing his views on the subject of the enfranchisement of women to a Conservative M.P., who promptly forwarded the letter to the *Times*. The text is appended:—

My dear ——,—When I was your guest in 1886 we had a long talk about female suffrage in its relations to Conservative policy. The measure, if it proves a mistake, will probably do more deep and lasting mischief than anything proposed by Gladstone. It is not unlikely in the end to bring about the very mischief proposed by Gladstone, for every Irish woman will vote.

You will not be able to stop half way. The women by their votes will break down the limitation to the unmarried, and they will compel you, logically enough when they are capable of electing to make them capable of being elected. You must look forward to a complete revolution in the relations between the sexes.

Before you take the plunge, at least make yourselves acquainted with the results of American experience. Female suffrage was tried in Nebraska and given up. It is still under trial in one territory (I believe Wyoming). The result seems to be a general refusal to try it elsewhere, and the criticism I have seen upon it in the Press indicates that it only increases the evil of electioneering. The verdict, if adverse, is the more significant, because an almost fatuous woman worship prevails in the United States.

The temptation, I fear, is a belief that the female vote would be Conservative. This would be another stroke of that Dutch auction statesmanship which brought the Conservative party to dishonour as well as ruin.

But I suspect that in this case, as in that of household suffrage, you would be disappointed. The political woman would be a Radical. She would be an authoritative Radical, prone to arbitrary as well as sentimental legislation. The Conservative woman would stay at home. To the denationalized factory hands, the ignorant farm labourers, and the rebel Irish if you add the irresponsible emotions of the woman, what sort of a constituency will you have and in what hands will England be? In the conflict of nations what chance will a nation under female influence have against countries like Russia and Germany with thoroughly masculine Governments? Remember that you are conferring supreme power, Imperial and diplomatic as well as domestic. As to the question of right, nobody has a right to anything by which mischief would be done to the possessor and the country. Home is the woman's sphere, and happily it is not a political school, though female suffrage will almost certainly make it the scene of political contention. Law rests at bottom upon force, and force is rule. This is the reason why women have not made the laws.

You will fling home and female character into the political cauldron to cool it, and in a few years you will find that instead of cooling it you have made it hotter. Unhappily, statesmen now live from hand to mouth, and it is almost hopeless to ask them in shaping the strategy of to-day to consider what fruits it will bear to-morrow.

You have a Conservative Parliament. Use it, or you will never have another. Use it to repair the fatal error which has been committed in blindly extending the suffrage without strengthening the upper works of the Constitution to bear the increased strain. This is the line and the only line of true statesmanship.

The uproar about the black man is very amusing. But the union of Hindoo with English demagogism bodes mischief to the British Empire. The cultivated Baboo ought to know that if the protection of the Empire were withdrawn he would be crushed like an egg-shell. It would not be surprising if your enfranchised women were to commence a political crusade against the Hindoo zenanas which would set Hindoostan on fire.

This, of course, was not likely to go long unchallenged by the champions of Women's Rights, indeed the very next day Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett replied as follows:—

Sir,—Professor Goldwin Smith's letter in your columns on the subject of women's suffrage contains several misconceptions as to the facts of the case, and therefore appears to me to call for reply.

The Professor states, "You must look forward to a complete revolution in the relations between the sexes" as a result of extending the Parliamentary franchise to women. One is tempted to murmur in response to this, "Oh, purblind race of miserable men, to imagine that the solemn institutions of nature can be upset by your Acts of Parliament!" But this is a matter in which we are not left without the guidance of experience. Women have exercised the Parliamentary franchise for the last eight years in the Isle of Man. I think we should have heard of it, if the relations between the sexes had been revolutionized there. Sir Henry Loch, who was Governor of the Isle of Man at the time when the Act for the enfranchisement of women received the Royal assent, had been an opponent of women's suffrage; but the experience he had of its actual working caused him to withdraw his opposition and become an advocate of it.

Professor Goldwin Smith quite fairly warns his correspondent that if he expects all women to vote for the Conservative party he will probably find that he is mistaken. It would certainly be a surprise, and to the friends of women's suffrage a disappointment, if women voted like a flock of sheep for either party. What we know of our countrywomen encourages the hope that their devotion to home, their knowledge of domestic interests, and the supreme importance to themselves personally and to the children under their care of the maintenance of law and order would introduce an element into the representation of this country that would exercise a beneficial influence on all parties. But I have no intention of attempting to follow Mr. Goldwin Smith into the region of prophecy. He thinks it not improbable that the "enfranchised women" might "commence a political crusade against the Hindoo zenanas which would set Hindoostan on fire." We can appeal in this instance once more to facts to justify the hope that our future will not belie our past. The work of Englishwomen in India crystallizes round the names of Mary Carpenter and Lady Dufferin, and the hundreds of little known but not less devoted women who have given up their lives in order to lift up even by a little the lot of women in India. The touching affection and reverence felt by native women in India to the English women who have been thus their friends, so far from being likely to lead to consequences which would "set Hindoostan on fire," would surely not be without political value if periods of storm and stress should arise for our Indian Empire.

If women's suffrage of the moderate kind which has been for so many years advocated in England were adopted, the change would simply amount to this—it would bring the political *status* of women in this country into line with changes which have already taken place in their social and educational *status*.

GENERAL CHAPMAN leaves for England by the mail of the 22nd proximo, and will not return to his present post.

UPWARDS of forty candidates appeared last week for the examination for admission into the Government clerical service.

DURING the month of December 578 emigrants left Calcutta for Demerara. There was no emigration to any other colony in that month.

A MEMORIAL for the construction of a railway from Chandpur to Chittagong has recently been under the consideration of the local Government.

THE close frontier system in the Punjab may now be considered a thing of the past, sanction having been given to British officers crossing the border under reasonable restrictions to be laid down by the local Government.

THE latest purchase of the Government of India at Simla, says the Lahore paper, is Prospect Hill. Evidently the packing up so much desired by Calcutta is not to begin yet awhile. Prospect Hill adjoins Government House, and it will be taken up in site for the stables of the Body-Guard, servants' quarters, and the like.

THE great secret of minimising the chances of the widowhood of a Hindu Girl, writes "A Native Thinker" to a Madras contemporary is, do your utmost to marry the girl to a boy of above 16 or 18 years of age. The reason is, the boy will have survived most of the mortal diseases and chances which attend life prior to that age. The boy will have attained his full development and the power to resist causes of mortality. If the girl is too young to be married to such a boy, you may well wait and let her grow. You may well wait till she is at least 10 years. If you cannot wait till 10 years and are compelled to marry earlier, still try to secure a boy as near as may be possible to the age above mentioned. Lay firm hold of this secret and act upon it; the result will be you will have done your best for the happiness of your daughter, and you will have done your best to diminish the number of widowhoods in India. There is nothing contrary to the Shastras or to custom in the advice above given.

EDNA LYALL AT HOME.

THE Pall Mall gives the following account of an interview with the authoress of "Donovan."—

In a cosy little study at the top of a pretty parsonage in Eastbourne we found Edna Lyall—whom her acquaintances address as Miss Bayly—busily typewriting another novel "with a purpose." There is probably no one of the younger school of successful writers of whom so little is known personally, and as during the past few weeks rumour has told one or two fibs respecting the lady, she readily embraced the opportunity of confronting the canards with facts.

"I felt obliged to expose that imposter in Ceylon," she remarked. "I have lived at East ourne four years, and have written here 'In the Golden Days,' 'Knight Errant,' that little sketch called 'The Autobiography of a Slander,' and the work which is first to appear in *Good Words*.' Before that time I was living at Lincoln."

"Was Lincoln the 'Ilchester' of 'Won by Waiting?'"—"I have been asked that question before," Edna Lyall replied. "No; I do not care to identify any particular places with the scenes in a book. I did, however, write 'Won by Waiting' at Lincoln; it was my first work."

May I ask whether the characters of 'Donovan' and Raeburn, the agnostic leader in 'We Two,' were suggested by any living persons?"—

'Donovan'" was my conception of a perfectly isolated man. 'We Two' was really sugested by a line which appeared in the Daily News about the time Mr. Bradlaugh was imprisoned in the Clock Tower: 'Mr Bradlaugh has telegraphed for his daughter.' No doubt Raeburn is in many respects like Mr. Bradlaugh, though the character was not intended to be a portrait. Shortly after the publication of 'Donovan' I had entered into correspondence with Mr. Bradlaugh, as he had reviewed the work in the National Reformer. While 'We two' was in progress I thought it well to see him, thinking I could form much truer impressions of the character of a secularist lecturer from conversation than from correspondence. An interview was arranged, and I learned much from it."

"Do you think the secularist movement is gaining ground?"—"I have scarcely any means of judging. It seemed to me to be making headway two or three years ago when the attacks were made upon Mr. Bradlaugh. Since then be has largely devoted himself to politics. I believe politics to be his rightful sphere, and one in which he is bound to attain to a high position. In 'We Two' I had simply in my mind a secularist leader."

"You believe in 'novels with a purpose' as they are called?"—"Yes; I think every novel should have a purpose, provided it is not too prominently thrust forward. In my other books I have gone on lines different from those of 'We Two' and 'Donovan,' but I trust there is a clear purpose running through each, but at the same time kept subordinate to the story. It is now generally admitted that the novel can be made a great means of good, and that thoughts may be more attractive when clothed in the garb of fiction."

"In what way were you inspired with the purpose of your first works? You are of a Church family, I presume?"—"It is very difficult, I think, to say, how one's writings are influenced. Ever since I was ten years old I intended to write, but of course it was some time before I did anything worth publishing. All my family belong to the Church, and I was born and brought up in Brighton. My brother and my brother-in-law, with whom I am living, are clergymen, but my father and grandfather were barristers."

"Which of your works, do you think, have taken best?" we next inquired.—"The largest number of 'Donovan' has been sold. But 'Donovan' has, of course, been longer in the field, and if that is taken into account, 'Knight Errant' has been as successful. 'Donovan' at first was a dead failure. It only sold after the success of 'We Two.'"

"Can you tell me anything of the way your works are written?" "The conception of my central character comes before my plot. I then plan the circumstances in which his individuality can be brought out, and the minor characters by which he is to be surrounded. I write for two or three hours in the morning, but the time I take over my work varies. I am very fond of travelling, and then writing is difficult. 'Donovan' was partly written while travelling in Italy."

In the course of further conversation Edna Lyall said that the work she had just finished had some of its scenes in Norway, where she spent part of last summer. Girlish, gentle, and unassuming in her manners, Edna Lyall's character appeared to our contributor, at the end of the interview, to be in thorough keeping with her mission of love, charitableness and toleration to the Philistine Christians of England.

AUSTRALIAN COMMENT.

THE Sydney, N.S.W., Australia, *Herald*, publishes the following editorial comment:—"Not only have England, India, Canada, Spain, France, New Zealand, Australia, and nearly every other civilised power under the sun, recorded their grateful appreciation of the merits of St. Jacobs Oil, but we have beside received within the last few months spontaneous words of praise from the champion cyclist of England and Australia, the champion youth walker of Australia, a sculler who has held the championship of the world, the champion sprinter, a cricketer of universal reputation, and a host of other less distinguished athletes, all of whom attribute their success in a great measure to St. Jacobs Oil. Unanimity of praise is as decided among athletes as among nations."

Mr. W. Midwinter, of the Clyde Hotel Carlton, Australia, is known as a great cricketer, both in England and the Australasian colonies. He writes that from personal experience he has no hesitation in bearing testimony to the beneficial effects of St. Jacobs Oil, and that it is a reliable and effectual remedy for the numerous bruises and sprains appertaining to the cricket field, and a capital antidote for the many hard knocks always incidental to manly sports and games.

Mr. E. F. Painter, of the London Athletic Club and Ranelagh Harriers, suffered from a sprained tendon for three months, no remedies which he tried doing him any good. A quick cure was, however, effected by St. Jacobs Oil, and he was able to resume his running and atheletic sports.

The *London Sporting Life* says:—"An excellent remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, &c, which has been for some time in use by athletes of all classes, will be found in St. Jacobs Oil. Amongst oarsmen and cricketers, it has long been acknowledged as one of the best medicaments of its kind."

Boating men and cyclists, as well as athletes, everywhere use and recommend St. Jacobs Oil for rubbing into the muscles after hard training. It removes all stiffness and soreness directly. No cyclist should be without a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil on his machine as a part of his equipment.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN will visit the Viceroy on the 12th of February, returning to Allahabad on the following day.

THE Commander in-Chief will not leave Calcutta till the middle of February. His Excellency will then pay a flying visit to Sikkim, and meanwhile his proposed visit to Bombay is abandoned.

THE Madras Government proposes to have some boats for its pearl fisheries constructed on the model of the pearling lugger in use in Western Australia, and for this purpose has just imported one of these luggers.

MR. JAMES HART, brother of the Inspector-General, Chinese Customs, is the European officialy deputed by the Chinese Government to bring about a solution of the Thibet-Sikkim difficulty. He arrived in Calcutta on Monday.

THE United Service Club, Calcutta, is in low water mainly for want of members, and a proposal has just been adopted to open the doors wider by the admission of the lower orders of the other Imperial Departments. The concession comes as a somewhat late repentance, remarks an up-country paper, it hardly needs adding that the time for exclusive Clubs in India has gone by, and by no one, all honour to them, is that view more generally held than by the members of the Military and Civil Services, in whose supposed interests the exclusive system was originally designed.

AN incidental consequence of the annexation of Upper Burma is that a new hunting-ground of orchids has been added to the resources of civilization. The districts around Bhamo, and especially the southern slopes of the hills, which form the northern boundary of Burma, offer an almost boundless field for this purpose. Their wealth in this respect was discovered only quite recently by one of the numerous survey parties exploring the region. A well known English grower at once despatched an agent from London to Bhamo; but meantime a smart resident collected a large assortment, among which are said to be several hitherto unknown species, which will arrive in England shortly, and enable fanciers to judge, for the first time, of the orchids of Upper Burma.

THE EULOGY OF RELIGION.

It was an audience select though few that found its way to Newton Hall, writes a home paper to listen to Mr Frederic Harrison's usual New Year's address to the Positivist Society. Evergreen wreaths were hung on the busts of the illustrious dead which are placed around the Hall; the effigy of Auguste Comte, which stood just beneath the lectern, from which Mr. Harrison read his address, being especially honoured. The orator at whose side sat Professor Beesly, mounted the little platform, took his his place at the reading desk, fitted his pince-nez, and commenced his address. He talked for an hour; and the main points of his address are set forth in the paragraphs which follow :—

Mr. Frederic Harrison commenced by remarking that it was encouraging to note that the progress made by the society during 1888 had been of a marked kind The community at Newton Hall had spontaneously become more of a brotherhood in feeling and in act. Their endeavour was to supply the religious, social, intellectual, and political needs of its members. Churches and chapels might give their congregations beautiful music and afford society of a pleasant character; but they did not teach geometry, history, and physics as Newton Hall did. In a word, Newton Hall offered freely a systematic religion, a systematic education, and a systematic policy, all based upon the double conception of Science and Humanity.

UNIVERSAL PREPARATION FOR WAR.

Having instituted a comparison between the condition of affairs now and at the time of the French Revolution a hundred years ago, Mr. Harrison expressed his opinion that the state of Europe in 1889 is as menacing and unstable as it has ever been. The armaments of every country grow year by year; and England has her share of the European *malaise* in the Irish question. "Russia, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Italy, Spain, and France," said he, "are all monstrous outgrowths of warlike ambition and imperial pride, though in very different degrees and under different conditions. . . . . Home Rule is the great need, not of Ireland only and of the British Empire, but of Russia, Germany, and Italy, of Spain, even of France, which is fond of regarding itself as a homogeneous nation." The cause of the nations could, he thought, hope for nothing from Commerce or Literature. Traders and journalists are the very dogs of war. The people themselves are our only hope.

THE PANACEA FOR ALL EVILS—RELIGION.

According to Mr. Harrison, then, things are come to this pass: Europe is armed to the teeth; the nations glare at each other with jealousy and hate; the social condition of the people is growing gradually worse; the white races of the West are striving to carve out new empires in Africa. What is to be done? What is likely to make things better? Religion. We are without religion. Neither morality nor the spirit of the age is able to cope with the degeneracy around us. Morality lacks potency. The ethical systems of Cicero Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius were as pure as those of Alfred and Cromwell. But the former could not transform an epoch. The latter did it. They had religion.

THE STATE OF FRANCE.

A hundred years have passed since the fall of the Bastile visibly inaugurated that new era from which so much has been expected in vain. Noble souls have striven for the social and moral improvement of mankind: Turgot, Franklin, Leibnitz, Diderot, Adam Smith, Friedrich I., Cowper, Burns, Scott, Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, Goethe, Lessing, Hugo, Rousseau, Howard, Raikes—all found their inspiration in their belief in the advancement of the human race. "And yet how fast do the forces of evil seem to crush out high hopes and neuteralize the best dreams." To take the case of France, Mr. Harrison pointed out that she was about to celebrate her grand centenary in terror and in anger, "waiting each day for war or rebellion, for social or political disturbance, overwhelmed with a monstrous debt, humiliated by financial disaster, torn by faction, without statesmen or stable system, accused of being the seat of a particularly foul form of moral corruption." France wanted religion; nor were Germany, Russia, Italy, and Austria in a much happier position.

THERE IS NO GOD BUT HUMANITY.

Religion is wanted everywhere: everybody will admit that; but what religion? Christianity is, according to the Positivist, a failure. Theology and Science (as Mr. Harrison cleverly put it) stand apparently in hopeless deadlock—in a death-grapple where neither can crush the other or free itself. The power of Christianity over the intellectual life of a scientific age is a negative quantity. Christianity cannot solve the problems presented to it. Neither can the "insolent folly of atheism," nor the "self-complacency of Agnosticism," nor even the "vague mysticism of theosophy." Reduced to syllogistic form, Mr. Frederic Harrison's conclusion is this: Humanity imperatively needs a good religion, but Positivism is the only good religion; therefore Humanity must have Positivism.

M. JULES SIMON ON THE FRENCH TONGUE.

At the annual *matinèe* given at the Vaudeville Theatre by the National Association for the Propagation of the French Tongue, M. Jules Simon presided and in the course of his address said:—

"We are the defenders of one portion of the influence of our dear country. The influence of a nation makes itself felt by the force of arms, by its industry and arts, by emigration, and also, in a very considerable manner, by the diffusion of its language. The French tongue is more widespread than the French people, because it has the advantage of being, in the first place, the language of diplomacy, and of high society throughout the world. I think it may be said that our tongue is the one in which it is the most difficult to talk nonsense; for it is impossible to do so without being constrained to admit that what is thus said is not French. I wish to insist on that quality of our dear tongue, because, in doing so, I insist also on one of the qualities of our country. We are guilty of many extravagances; but are they not all like the foam on the surface of a lake? It is driven away by the wind, while the water remains pure and deep. It is in vain my ears are besieged by the din from the Tribune and the Street; our future is assured by good common sense, and by the firmness of our will and ideas. I own that we must have a large store of common sense, to have any left after what we now see going on. Other people, like us, have fits of fever, and each fit leaves them a little weaker; but we after a crisis, are as strong as before. The language is in this respect like the people, and we have all the greater reason to work in propagating our tongue, because, at the present moment, efforts are being made against it. We have against us that continual emigration of Germans, Russians, and Irish. We have another misfortune, which I scarcely dare mention, for fear of casting gloom over this assembly; it is that, not content with imposing German as the official language in the conquered provinces, great efforts are being made to banish French from family intercourse."

When M. Jules Simon was a younger man, writes a correspondent the language used at Congresses in foreign countries was invariably French, and if any one asked permission to speak in another tongue, an interpreter translated his words phrase by phrase. Now, at every Congress, the Germans and Italians seek to get their languages adopted. That is not all. M. Jules Simon said serious attempts had been made to drive the French tongue from the kitchen. He proceeded :—"Among other specialities, we have two which our enemies are constrained to admit—namely, fashion and cookery (laughter). What are you laughing at? For my part I would not give up either, but especially fashion. It is derived from the superiority of our taste; it is a branch of art: it is the art of dressing beauty; it is an art for which we should not be ungrateful (applause.) However, at the present moment, it is our cookery which is in peril. A special command has been issued by a King to alter the name of the *vol-au-vent*. I hasten to add, it has not been obeyed. The cooks have remained faithful to the glory and the language of the French cuisine. I trust that if the occasion arises diplomatists will show themselves equal to the cooks (applause). The Alliance Francaise for the Propagation of our Tongue valiantly opposes its efforts to those which are made to destroy French influence by banishing the French tongue. I will only add one word, and I address all those who in France hold a pen: I beseech them to respect the French language which they employ, as they respect family remembrances and paternal traditions. When writing, remember that if the pages spread abroad in foreign lands, carry baneful doctrines there, it is not only on you who write the books that the shame falls, but also on your country."

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PAID-UP CAPITAL....................£165,250.
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 do. at 4 per cent. „ annum.
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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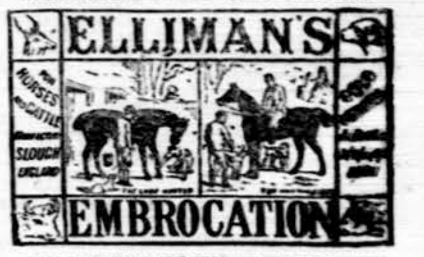

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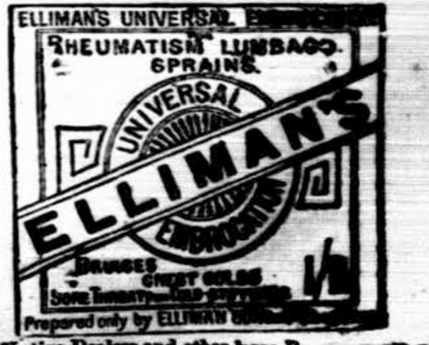

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THE GREAT ENGLISH DISINFECTANT.

"SANITAS" DISINFECTING FLUID—NON-POISONOUS.	Colourless, fragrant and non-poisonous; for general use in bungalows.
"SANITAS" DISINFECTING OIL	For fumigations and inhalations. "A Mofussil necessity." Cures mosquitoe bites.
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"SANITAS" INSECTICIDE and LIQUID SOAP	Also prevents corrosions of boilers. Always preferred by Indigo and Tea Planters.
"SANITAS" SHEEP DIP, in Bulk only	Cheapest and best. Invaluable for elephants, horses, camels, and goats.
"SANITAS" ANTISEPTIC TOILET FLUID	A delightful mouth wash.
"SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER	For latrines, earth closets, stables, and kennels.
"SANITAS" ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER	Free from grit; preserves the teeth and quickly removes the tartar.
"SANITAS" ANTISEPTIC TOILET POWDER	For the skin of children allays the irritation of prickly heat and mosquitoe bites.
"SANITAS" DISINFECTING BAR SOAPS, Nos. 1 & 2	For washing and scrubbing.
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"SANITAS" ANTISEPTIC TOILET SOAP	Best in the world; softens and improves the skin.

"SANITAS" BROWN WINDSOR SOAP	Economical for families and hotels.
"SANITAS" ANIMAL SOAP, A SPECIFIC FOR MANGE	For horses, dogs, and other animals.
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"SANITAS" DISINFECTING JELLY	A dressing for wounds, burns, and sores.
"SANITAS" VETERINARY OINTMENT	For dressing the wounds of animals. A specific for sore backs in horses.
"SANITAS" FURNITURE CREAM	Is also a household disinfectant.
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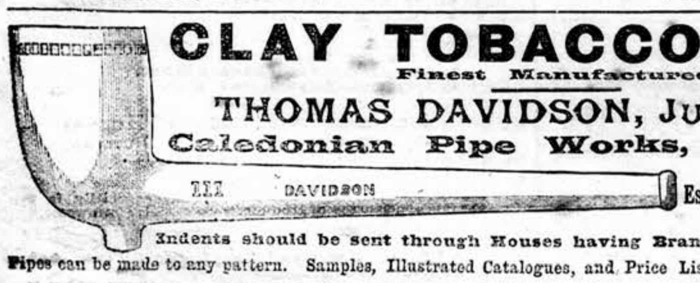

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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

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In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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(*Guarantee One Year.*)	
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" HUNTING " " "	21
" CUT HUNTING " " "	22
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OUR Carriage Clocks and Time-Pieces are in richly Gold Gilt Cases, with substantial outer Morocco Leather Case, with sliding front and strap for the hand.

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